INTERNATIONAL

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THE WEATHER—PARIS: Monday, variable. Temp. 14-10 (57-50). Tuesday, variable. LONDON: Monday, scattered showers. Temp. 9-4 (48-39). Tuesday, variable. ROME: Monday, variable. Temp. 17-7 (63-45). NEW YORK: Monday, clear. Temp. 8-1 (46-34).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Shs 8.00
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Lebanon	£2.00
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Eire	18 P	Netherlands	1.25 Fior.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	80 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	15 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	90 Ptas.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 6	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T£ 8
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 5.00	Yugoslavia	12 D.

No. 29,273 * PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1977 Established 1887

Mrs. Gandhi Loses, Congress Party Trails in India Vote

Sanjay Gandhi

NEW DELHI, March 20 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was defeated today in her bid for re-election to Parliament and her ruling Congress party suffered *major reverses in national elections.*

The 59-year-old Prime Minister, who came to power 11 years ago, lost her seat by 55,000 votes to former Socialist leader Raj Narain, according to the Indian national news agency. Mrs. Gandhi defeated Mr. Narain by 110,000 votes in 1971, when her party won a landslide victory.

As four days of voting ended in 542 constituencies, 88 of the first 173 seats decided went to the Janata (People's) party, formed two months ago through the merger of four non-Communist opposition groups in an effort to oust the Congress party for the first time since independence 30 years ago. The Congress party won 68 of the 173, with the rest going to independent and regional groups.

Most observers here gave the Congress party *little* chance of winning a clear majority of the parliamentary seats when the final results are known in a day or two.

The Janata party immediately demanded that Mrs. Gandhi resign.

It was unclear whether Mrs. Gandhi would necessarily be forced out as Prime Minister even though she lost her own seat.

The Indian Constitution appears to leave the question open and one theory was that she could hold onto the office if elected leader of a party in the legislature. Most observers, however, felt Mrs. Gandhi would be at least morally obliged to resign.

The Prime Minister's 30-year-old son Sanjay, whose emergence as a close adviser to his mother had become a campaign issue, was defeated in his first bid for Parliament, according to the national news agency Samachar. He lost by 75,844 votes to a young lawyer, Ravindra Pratap Singh, who was imprisoned during part of the national state of emergency declared by Mrs. Gandhi in 1975.

Mrs. Gandhi and her son fought the election from adjoining constituencies in northern Uttar Pradesh, the Prime Minister's home state, where there was strong public resentment against the government's intensive sterilization drive during the national state of emergency that began in June, 1975, with the suspension of civil liberties.

Significantly, the initial overall results revealed a sharp swing against the Congress party in the populous north, which elects a majority of the Parliament.

Should the Congress party be ousted, the immediate task for the opposition would be to elect its parliamentary leader, who would then be called by the Indian President—the constitutional head of state—to be prime minister.

Likely Candidates

The two most likely candidates mentioned were former Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai, 81, the chairman of the Janata party, and former Agriculture Minister Jagjivan Ram, 68, who resigned from the government *last month and formed his own* Congress for Democracy.

Mr. Desai retained his old seat from central Gujarat state and Mr. Ram was favored to be easily re-elected from his native Bihar state, where the results are not due until tomorrow.

Although they are separate parties, Janata and the Congress for Democracy waged a joint campaign on the common platform of restoring India's individual and press freedoms that where suspended during the state of emergency.

Other major upsets appeared in the offing, with Defense *Minister Bansi Lal trailing* by more than 100,000 votes in northern Haryana state and Energy Minister K.C. Pant behind by 44,000 votes in Uttar Pradesh.

The 49-year-old Mr. Lal was one of Mrs. Gandhi's key *advisers at the start of a national* state of emergency and he was considered a close friend of Sanjay Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi appeared to be in trouble from the day her campaign for re-election began in her constituency of Rae Bareli.

The poor turnouts stunned the Prime Minister's supporters, particularly since Mrs. Gandhi had favored her constituency with more roads, schools, dispensaries, electrical installations and industrial projects than other rural districts in the country.

In a way, the government's censorship policy had worked against Mrs. Gandhi, since the press blacked out all reports of family-planning disturbances and created an impression that there was little public resistance.

"The Prime Minister's intelligence people should have sensed *the public feelings against sterilization,*" said the Congress source, who asked not to be quoted by name. "But everyone was afraid to tell her anything. Now it is too late."

Indira Gandhi

In New Political Platform

PLO Shows Moderation But Is Firm on Israel

From Wire Dispatches

CAIRO, March 20.—Over the ...puted objections of hardliners, ...e Palestine Liberation Organi...ion's parliament-in-exile today ...proved a relatively moderate ...olitical platform that appeared ... *give PLO leaders* wide freedom ... any Middle East peace nego...iations.

The 291-member Palestine National Council passed the resolution by a vote of 194 to 13, council members said. Some members were absent during the vote and others abstained.

The 15-point declaration, adopted after eight days of at times heated discussion, is considered by Western diplomats to be *more moderate than previous* Palestinian positions despite making no concessions to Israel.

The Palestinians, in fact, called for a continuation of the ...ed struggle against Israel and rejected recognition of Israel or the signing of any complete peace agreement. They did not amend their national charter, as called for by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during his Middle East tour last month, to acknowledge the right of Israel to exist.

'More Constructive'

However, Western diplomats said that despite the tough rhetoric in the declaration, its tone was "considerably more constructive and positive" than the declarations issued after the last National Council meeting, in 1974.

The improvements in the Palestinian position, according to these diplomats, included a call for a "national state on national soil." Previously, the Palestinians had called for a national authority on any land "liberated" from Israel and stated that such an authority was only a stepping stone to further "liberation." The acceptance by the PLO of the concept of a Palestinian ministate, although still rejected by Israel, is considered a vital step in Palestinian movement toward peaceful coexistence with Israel.

A PLO council member called the document "less uncompromising" than previous platforms and said it leaves room for possible PLO concessions. But council members said the new platform contained no major shifts in PLO policy.

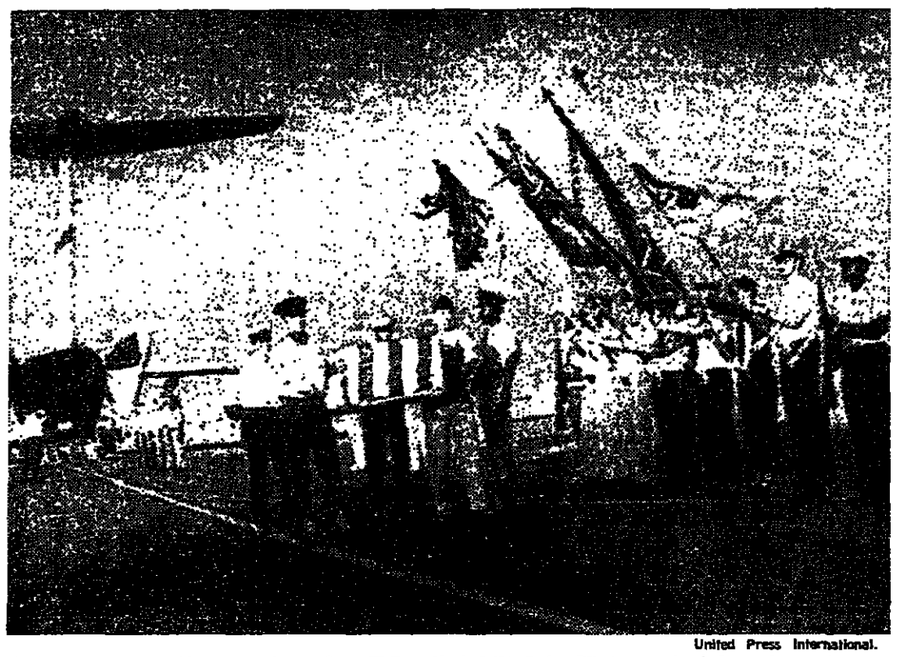
The resolution calls for an independent Palestinian state and asserts the PLO's right to participate in "any" Mideast peace conference. In rejecting recognition of Israel's right to exist, the resolution was a blow to hopes for an early settlement. Israel and the United States have refused to deal with the PLO until the guerrilla organization recognizes Israel's *right to exist.*

The platform pledges to escalate guerrilla operations inside Israel.

The "no" votes came from representatives of leftist "rejection *front" groups, indicating that* PLO chairman Yassir Arafat's efforts to reunify the splintered Palestinians had failed, the members said.

Mr. Arafat had conferred with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



United Press International.

Coffin carrying the remains of a U.S. pilot killed in Vietnam is taken from transport plane past a color guard at Hickham Air Force Base in Hawaii to a laboratory.

But No Agreement Is Reached

U.S. Aide Sees Shift by Laos on Missing GIs

From Wire Dispatches

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, the Philippines, March 20—No concrete understanding on 550 U.S. servicemen listed as missing in Laos was reached despite a *"substantial change in attitude"* by the Laotian government, the head of a presidential commission trying to trace Americans unaccounted for in the Indochina war said today.

"We have a hope for the future and nothing more," said Leonard Woodcock upon returning to this U.S. Air Force base from Vientiane, Laos.

"Our hope is based upon a very substantial change in attitude on their [the Laotians'] part. Only the future will determine if our hope is well-founded," said Mr. Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers and head of the five-member delegation.

Mr. Woodcock noted there was no "symbolic action" in Vientiane, as had been forthcoming on the commission's visit to Hanoi.

Basis Established

"We got the symbolic action of the release of the 12 sets of remains" in Hanoi, Mr. Woodcock said. He said the talks in Hanoi on Thursday and Friday were useful and established a basis for future proceedings.

"We have laid the basis for —at the will of the President— moving toward a normalization of relations" with Vietnam, Mr. Woodcock said.

"In Vientiane, which was a much shorter visit, we had no such symbolic action nor did we have any specific understanding," he said.

Earlier today, in Vientiane, a government-controlled newspaper said any accounting of the missing in Laos would be linked to a Laotian request for U.S. economic aid.

Only nine U.S. airmen were returned from Laos in "Operation Homecoming" in 1973 and since then Washington has been trying to learn the fate of the others.

'Very Encouraged'

Rep. G.V. Montgomery, D-Miss., a commission member, said at a news conference that he was "very encouraged in Hanoi."

"It has been successful," Rep. Montgomery said of the Hanoi visit.

"Because of the trip, we have a possibility of getting more of an accounting from the Vietnamese," he said.

Mr. Woodcock also said "reconstruction was discussed" in Hanoi but that no details would be disclosed until the commission makes a full report to President Carter.

He said the Vietnamese "strongly" emphasized the offer of U.S. humanitarian aid, made to Vietnam during the Paris peace talks during the initial discussions.

He said that both the Vietnamese and the Laotians assured the commission that "there are no Americans living in either

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Alliance Picks Up 22 Cities

French Leftists Win Heavily in Elections

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 20 (IHT).—The French left scored more sharp gains in today's runoff municipal elections, increasing its national percentage over last week and winning far stronger support in Paris than expected.

With national results nearly complete, the allsince of Communists and Socialists had won 22 city halls from the government coalition today to add to last week's 33 new cities. Four government ministers lost tonight in *their bids for seats* in the local city halls.

In Paris, the left won 46 per cent of the popular vote, one of its strongest showing in the capital. The ruling coalition's 54 per cent went largely to support Gaullist candidate Jacques Chirac. Michel d'Ornano, the government minister who was Mr. Chirac's main rival, was beaten in his Paris district, practically assuring Mr. Chirac's election as mayor on Wednesday.

Today's strong showing by the left, which went beyond the alliance's goals, was hailed by its leaders as a final warning to the government. "These results show *that the majority is collapsing,*" said Socialist leader François Mitterrand.

'Beginning of End'

Pierre Mauroy, the deputy Socialist leader who beat Norbert Segard, a minister, in Lille by nearly 10 percentage points, said: "This time we have the feeling it is the beginning of the end for this regime that has ruled for 20 years."

The left's victory, as it appeared from initial analysis of the voting, was due to a faithful transfer of votes from Socialist to Communist candidates. "It appears that 'Operation Marchais' has succeeded," said former Gaullist party leader Alexandre Sanguinetti referring to Communist party leader Georges Marchais' new, liberal image. "The Communists no longer make the French afraid."

In addition to Mr. d'Ornano and Mr. Segard, the other losing government ministers were Michel Durafour, defeated as incumbent mayor of Saint-Etienne by a Communist, and Pierre Brousse, who lost in Béziers to a Communist.

Nothing to Say

Today's reverse was so sweeping that the government's spokesmen could find almost nothing encouraging to say. Mr. d'Ornano called it a "bad beating and all the *more reason to fight.*" It was a typical statement, echoed by other coalition members who said that a loss in the city elections did not necessarily mean a loss in next year's national vote. A minister pointed out that President Charles de Gaulle, in all his years in power, never won a municipal vote.

The only bright spot for the government was in Toulouse, where the Giscardian incumbent mayor, Pierre Baudis, beat his Socialist challenger, Alain Savary.

The Communists did better today than last Sunday. The nearly complete returns showed them winning 8 of the 22 city halls captured by the left, compared to the Socialists 14. Last week the Communists won less than half as many new city halls as the Socialists. "We have every reason to be content," said Mr. Marchais. "Communists have entered many city halls where they have never before been present."

The voting trend appeared to show some loss of strength for the Giscardians relative to their Gaullist rivals in the coalition. Each of the four ministers beaten was identified closely with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and none was a Gaullist. In Paris, the Giscardians were badly beat-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Vance Is Said to Assure French Left on Policy

PARIS, March 20 (NYT).—French Socialist party leaders say that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has assured them that the Carter administration will make no attempt to influence events in France if the present right-center coalition is replaced by an alliance of Socialists and Communists.

A report here earlier this month said similar assurances were given to a French Communist leader by U.S. diplomats.

Mr. Vance's reported stand on the possibility of Communist participation in a Western European government, if confirmed, would mark a considerable shift in policy from the one pursued by his predecessor, Henry Kissinger, who instructed diplomats in the area to let it be known that the inclusion of Communists in government would be unacceptable to Washington.

One of the Socialists who saw Mr. Vance in Washington last month said that the American had "declared very firmly" that a leftist victory in legislative elections to be held here by the spring of next year "must not compromise French-U.S. relations."

The Socialist, Jean-Pierre Cot, a National Assembly deputy and a key member of the Socialist party's governing body, whose meeting with U.S. diplomats was confirmed by the U.S. Embassy, is Jean Kanapa, a Politburo member in charge of foreign policy matters.

Policy on Contacts

That Mr. Kanapa had a conversation with a middle-level U.S. diplomat also appeared to mark a significant departure. Under *Mr. Kissinger, diplomats* were officially enjoined to avoid contact with Communist officials except on a working level—meaning junior diplomats participating in informal conversations.

The embassy source said the meeting with Mr. Kanapa, which took place about a month ago at the Communist leader's office, occurred after he had let it be known that he would be available for talks and the embassy took him up. The subjects discussed, according to the embassy source, ranged widely but no details were offered.

According to another source, the subjects included the Communist view of NATO and the U.S. attitude in case of a leftist take-over. It was in the latter context, the source said, that the assurances of U.S. restraint were given.

All recent opinion polls in France have given the Socialist-Communist coalition an edge to carry the elections, which could be called ahead of schedule.

Mr. Cot, the Socialist, said that he had received the impression in Washington that the Carter administration was aware that a leftist victory was a "realistic possibility."

Mr. Cot, a 39-year-old law professor who is his party's top expert on international affairs, said that the Carter administration considered a change in France as posing problems "on a much bigger scale than comparable developments in Portugal or Italy, because of France's political, economic and strategic weight in Europe."

According to Mr. Cot, Mr. Vance said that "the choice of its government is an internal affair for France, coming under its sovereignty."

"President Carter and his team are realists," Mr. Cot continued, "men aware that any intervention in France's political life in favor of the coalition now in power would run the risk of being counterproductive.

International Problems

Certainly President Carter is "not enchanted by the prospect *of a left victory in France,*" Mr. Cot said, if only because of the international problems it would pose, notably with regard to NATO.

Mr. Cot recalled that the Italian Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, was on record in favor of maintaining NATO as protection against possible Soviet interference with Western European regimes turning to a brand of Marxism frowned on by Moscow. However, the French Communists have subscribed only to a vague formula, worked out with the Socialists for their Common Program, to the effect that France's security should be based on respect for its alliances.

Head of State Slain Friday

Congo Arrests Ex-President In Assassination of Ngouabi

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo, March 20 (Reuters).—Congolese authorities have arrested the previous head of state, Alphonse Massamba-Debat, the alleged instigator of the assassination of President Marien Ngouabi late Friday, informed sources said today.

They said Mr. Massamba-Debat and some of his supporters were being interrogated by Congo's new ruling body, an 11-man military committee delegated by the Congolese Workers party to run the country after Mr. Ngouabi's death.

Congo, which had been part of French Equatorial Africa, became independent in 1960. President Ngouabi, 38, a French-trained paratroop officer, was brought to power in 1968 after an army coup.

He led the country of 1,300,000 inhabitants leftward, strengthening links with China, the Soviet Union and Cuba, and crushed several attempts to dislodge him from power.

Last year, he embarked on a radicalization of his government, issuing tough warnings to opponents of his policies.

Mr. Massamba-Debat, 55, came to power in 1963 but was ousted by the army in 1968. Four months later President Ngouabi took over and switched the nation's ideological direction from right to left.

Slain by Group of 4

The Voice of the Congolese Revolution radio today accused Mr. Massamba-Debat and his supporters in Paris of masterminding the assassination of the President, who was shot by a four-man group led by a former army captain, Barthelemy Kikadidi.

Official sources said Kikadidi and three other men drove into the presidential palace on Friday, passing themselves off as army officers just returned from abroad with a message for the President.

Mr. Ngouabi recognized Kikadidi before being shot in the head in a battle between guards and the four men, the sources said. The President's eldest son, 15, also took part in the battle, in which two guards and two of the assassins were killed, they added. Kikadidi was still a fugitive today.

The situation here was calm today, although troops were out in force checking identity documents and a dusk-to-dawn curfew was still in force.

Radio announcements said Mr. Massamba-Debat and his supporters would pay with their blood for the assassination because "we intend to cut off the heads of all enemies of the revolution."

Frontiers Closed

Congo's frontiers and airports were closed today and public meetings of more than 5 persons were banned.

The military committee met last night to make arrangements for Mr. Ngouabi's funeral. A month of national mourning has been proclaimed. None of the 11-man committee has yet been identified.

Although maintaining relations with China throughout his years in power—he often wore Mao-style suits—President Ngouabi was reported to have followed cultural courses given by French aid workers and lessons in Marxist-Leninist theory offered by Soviet advisers.

He encouraged aid and investment from France but he was implacable in his shunning of the United States.

He criticized "certain African states which in the name of certain philosophies or anti-Communism claim that China is sowing subversion."

Keystone.

Marien Ngouabi

Mobutu Visits Invaded Province in Zaire

By Michael T. Kaufman

KOLWEZI, Zaire, March 20 (NYT).—President Mobutu Sese Seko arrived yesterday in this southern copper-mining center, situated in the path of an invading column, and was briefed by officers who said Zairian forces had recaptured a village from the invaders.

Mr. Mobutu, who took reporters along, cut short his visit after learning of the assassination of President Marien Ngouabi of Congo. With the stability of Zaire already imperiled by the invasion of Shaba Province (formerly Katanga), the death of the leader of neighboring Congo added to Mr. Mobutu's problems.

Although the Zairian and Congolese leaders had backed opposing sides in the Angolan civil war, they had recently drawn close. Mr. Mobutu often referred to Mr. Ngouabi as "my little brother," and had come to rely on him as a conduit to President Agostinho Neto of Angola, from where the invading force entered Zaire. Congo, which has close ties to Moscow and Havana, supported Mr. Neto in the civil war.

Mr. Mobutu projected confidence as he flew here from Kinshasa with Western journalists.

At Kolwezi airport, he was greeted by two bands, tribal dancers and drum majorettes in white cowboy boots.

Also among the welcomers was the leader of the Lunda tribe *and the younger brother of the* late Moise Tshombe. It was Tshombe who in the 1960s led the province of Katanga into secession. The present invading force is made up largely of men who originally fought for Tshombe.

Mr. Mobutu's motorcade passed through the tidy streets of this prosperous city of 55,000. Schoolchildren lined the route, waving reeds and flowers and cheering.

In his briefing, with reporters present, Mr. Mobutu was told that his forces had recaptured the village of Kasaji, west of Kolwezi, on the railroad leading westward into Angola. Col. Elaki Mungu told Mr. Mobutu that the village had been recaptured without a shot being fired as the invaders withdrew.

"That is very encouraging," Mr. Mobutu said. He told the reporters that the 5,000 men who had crossed over from Angola were still in command of three towns.

● 'Disaffection' in Zaire is seen as a factor in invasion's progress. Page 5.

Angolan Reaction

BRUSSELS, March 20 (UPI).—Angola has conveyed "concern" to Belgian and French diplomats in Luanda over Belgian and French military aid to Zaire, the official Angolan news agency, Angop, reported yesterday.

In a dispatch telexed to Brussels, Angop said Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge had "conveyed Angolan concern over [Belgian and French] armed involvement in this region. "Both countries give military aid to Mr. Mobutu and Belgian earlier this week sent two planeloads of small arms in response to a Zairean request for emergency backing.

France has promised two consignments of replacement parts to revive 17 grounded Mirage fighter jets on Zairean bases.

The United States, which has also sent emergency assistance, has no diplomatic relations with Angola's Marxist government.

Faroes to Limit EEC Fishermen

TORSHAVN, Faroe Islands, March 20 (Reuters).—The Faroes home-rule parliament has given overwhelming approval to a government proposal establishing five conservation zones from which Common Market fishermen are barred within its 200-mile fisheries limit.

The Loegtingid (parliament) voted 22-1 for the measures at its session here Friday.

EEC fishermen were also set a quota of 5,100 tons for cod and haddock taken in Faroese waters during the first four months of this year, about 60 per cent of the amount caught by EEC fishermen in the same period last year.

Venice Asserts Its Dissent on Soviet Protest

VENICE, March 20 (Reuters).—The directors of the Venice Biennale Arts Festival have reaffirmed their decision to make dissent in Eastern Europe the theme of this year's festival despite Soviet protests.

The board also persuaded its president, Carlo Ripa di Meana, to withdraw his resignation, offered as a result of the Soviet protest.

Mr. Ripa di Meana complained that he had been asked by the Foreign Ministry to find a "diplomatic solution" to the problem—a charge that Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani denied in Parliament last week.

45 Deaths in 3 Days

General Strike Called Today As Pakistani Riots Continue

From Wire Dispatches

KARACHI, March 20.—Eight persons were killed in three Pakistani cities today, raising the death toll in three days of anti-government violence to at least 45, reliable reports said. A general strike has been called here tomorrow.

Two men were reported slain by troops for breaking a curfew in Karachi and five persons were shot in clashes between demonstrators and security forces in Hyderabad. Another person was killed in fighting between stone-throwing opposition supporters and police in the city of Nawabshah, the reports said.

The government said in a press release that only one person had been wounded by troops in Karachi. Thirty persons died here yesterday in the worst riots in the city's history.

Heavily armed troops patrolled the streets today, enforcing a curfew. The police used nightsticks and tear gas to disperse the mobs, who burned and looted, causing heavy damage in Pakistan's largest city.

Plant Burned

Movie theaters, banks, apartment blocks, offices and stores were set ablaze as well as a big state-owned motor-vehicle assembly plant. There, more than 1,700 trucks, buses and other vehicles worth an estimated $25 million were destroyed.

Tanks were positioned at strategic points but were not used on patrol. It was not known how long the curfew would last.

Observers said demonstrations against Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his Pakistan People's party had now flared into open confrontation.

The nine-party Pakistan National Alliance had claimed that the March 7 elections, which returned Mr. Bhutto to power, had been rigged. The government denied the accusation and three days ago, six PNA leaders were detained for allegedly causing lawlessness and civil unrest.

Charges Filed

Seven charges, ranging from robbery to illegal confinement of police officers, have been filed against opposition leader Ashar Khan, his attorney said today. Mr. Khan denies all the charges, the attorney said.

Mr. Khan, a retired air marshal and former president of Pakistan International Airlines, was the PNA leader with the most national support in the recent elections. Many of his campaign speeches contained strong, personal attacks on Mr. Bhutto.

Government officials have claimed that the PNA's campaign to unseat Mr. Bhutto was "unconstitutional." Education Minister Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, speaking for the government, said at a Rawalpindi news conference yesterday it was "high treason" to attempt to conspire to subvert the constitution.

"When people boycott democracy, democracy boycotts them," he said.

Zambia Reported Preparing for Visit by Castro

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 20 (Reuters).—Zambia apparently is preparing for a visit by Cuban President Fidel Castro tomorrow, a week before the arrival of Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny, diplomatic sources said.

The prospect has strengthened speculation that a major diplomatic offensive in southern Africa is being mounted by the Kremlin and its allies.

Cuban flags are fluttering alongside Zambian standards in the center of Lusaka but Cuban Embassy officials said they had "no hard information" about a visit by Mr. Castro. They reported, however, that Zambian officials had come to their office to collect flags and literature about Cuba.

Zambian officials declined to confirm or deny that the Cuban leader would arrive here tomorrow.

Castro on Tanzania Tour

RUVU, Tanzania, March 20 (UPI).—Mr. Castro apologized today for not being able to give more aid to Tanzania because Cuban resources were tied up in Angola.

Mr. Castro, on a five-day state tour of Tanzania, visited a Cuban-aided agricultural school in Ruvu and told an enthusiastic crowd that "we cannot help everyone we want to because our resources are limited and the resources we have are being used, for instance, helping the people of Angola."

U.S. Cleric Backs Cuba on Rights

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—A delegation of U.S. church officials just returned from Cuba said yesterday that reports of human rights violations in that country have been exaggerated.

The group, headed by the Rev. William Wipfler, mission director for Latin America and the Caribbean in the National Council of Church's Division of Overseas Ministries, also called for an end to the U.S.-imposed trade embargo with Cuba.

While not denying there were some violations of human rights in Cuba, Mr. Wipfler said that, as a result of discussions with government and church leaders there, he had concluded there is "considerable misinformation in the United States about human rights in Cuba" and he was "impressed by the fact that the Cubans are dealing seriously with the question of human rights."

Scheel Backs Drive For Release of Hess

BONN, March 20 (UPI).—West German President Walter Scheel has promised to support the campaign for the release of Rudolf Hess from his imprisonment for war crimes, saying Hitler's deputy should be freed because he is old and ill.

The President's office made the promise to Wolf Ruediger Hess, 39, the son of the 83-year-old Nazi, who is serving a life term in Spandau Prison in the British sector of Berlin. The Americans, British and French long have wanted to free Hess but the Russians have refused to let him out.

United Press International.

Police use water cannon to try to disperse demonstrators at nuclear plant site.

Mobs, Police Clash at Saxony Atomic Site

GROHNDE, West Germany, March 20 (Reuters).—Thousands of demonstrators stormed the site of a nuclear power plant near this community yesterday and fought a three-hour pitched battle with police.

[A total of 237 policemen were injured in the clashes, the Lower Saxony State Interior Ministry said today. Twenty-six persons, four of them women, were taken into custody, AP reported.]

The protesters, equipped with grappling hooks, shields, clubs and stones, braved powerful water cannon and tore a huge hole in a fence around the site, east of Hannover. Hundreds of policemen charged and the bloody battle ensued.

Lower Saxony State Premier Ernst Albrecht said Communist organizations were mainly to blame for what he called the "militarily planned" attack on the site, where foundations are being laid for the nuclear plant.

The attack followed a peaceful demonstration in neighboring Kirchosen, called by environmentalist groups and attended by about 12,000 persons.

The assault on the Grohnde site was the third carried out on projected nuclear power stations since September by militant demonstrators. The two previous protests were directed at a station planned on the Elbe River at Brokdorf.

Work on the Brokdorf plant and another at Whyl, near Freiburg, have been halted by the courts after environmentalists alleged safety risks. But Lower-Saxony courts have failed to act on similar initiatives by citizens seeking to stop construction of the Grohnde plant.

A rumor during today's Kirchosen demonstration that police had prevented a number of buses carrying would-be protesters from reaching the rally led to the blocking of a railroad line by demonstrators for about an hour.

The police took no action against the Kirchosen group, led by a Lutheran pastor.

Premier Albrecht, speaking on television, condemned the Grohnde attack as "planned brutality." He warned environmentalist groups against allowing themselves to be misled by "criminals and others seeking to create chaos."

Italian Village Protests

MONTALTO DI CASTRO, Italy, March 20 (UPI).—Several hundred students and residents of this village north of Rome demonstrated today against government plans to build a nuclear power plant in the area.

Police said there were no incidents.

East Germans Press Firms In West to Do Barter Deals

By Michael Getler

LEIPZIG, East Germany, March 20 (WP).—Eastern European countries, seeking to modernize their economies with Western technology without amassing still more debts to the West, are turning increasingly toward an ancient trading technique—barter.

The idea is to press Western companies harder to accept more Eastern manufactured or agricultural products, at least as part payment for goods bought in the West.

The emphasis by the East on such techniques was in evidence here last week at the mammoth Leipzig International Trade Fair, which brought together 9,000 exhibitors from 60 countries.

Two large U.S. firms exhibiting electronic and chemical products said privately that East German interest in buying their equipment was also accompanied by inquiries about the prospects for paying for some of it in barter.

The most dramatic example, however, was the announcement that the Italian steel firm of Danieli had won a $250-million contract from East Germany to build a new plant in Brandenburg.

The West German firm of Salzgitter thought it had the contract. The Italians are said to have slightly underbid the West Germans but the Italians have also agreed to accept as payment part of the plant's steel output plus a selection of other East German manufactured goods.

West Germany is East Germany's most important trading partner in the West and West German businessmen clearly are worried over the increasing demands by the East for these direct-barter or so-called "buy-back" provisions.

West German officials say the barter pressure clearly is higher this year than last and that it is now a major problem, especially for some smaller and medium-sized firms that do not have the flexibility to make such deals profitable.

It is not clear yet how the East will fare in its campaign. However, if trade on this basis continues to grow, it could cause a boom for the brokerage houses in London, West Berlin, Vienna and elsewhere that specialize in barter deals.

"The way it works," a U.S. businessman here explained, "is that East Germany may be interested in some U.S. electronic equipment but may want to pay in part with plum jelly, just as an example. The brokerage firm finds out how much they can sell Eastern plum jelly for in the West and the electronic company then decides whether they want to play. After everybody takes his cut, however, the price of the electronic equipment goes up."

For East Germany, which already is estimated to be in debt by $5 billion to the West, barter is very important.

Currency Problem

East Germany, like much of Eastern Europe, does not have convertible currency and thus needs to sell its products in the West in order to get hard currency with which it can pay off some of its debts and import still more technology.

But the barter issue creates other problems. Some East German products, such as optical instruments built by Carl Zeiss in nearby Jena, are world-renowned and sell well on their own. But other East German products, even though of reasonable quality, would clearly have a hard time competing with Western goods in the West.

Thus, the East Germans want to use barter for two reasons: to take advantage of Western marketing operations that are already set up and with which they could not hope to compete and to get rid of some of the products they have trouble selling in the East, according to a Western businessman.

The Italian steel-plant deal is also being viewed by some observers here as reflective of another potentially important trend—an effort by East Germany to back away slightly from its overwhelming dependence on West Germany as a trading partner.

Last month, the East Germans also concluded a major deal with the British for a chemical plant in East Germany which the West Germans had strong hopes of winning.

The two German states are too important to each other to rupture their trade relationship but some observers see the recent East German decisions as a conscious effort to remind the West that trade is not a one-way affair and East Germany should be treated as a valued partner.

Last year, trade between the two Germanys amounted to more than $3 billion. The Bonn government, however, clearly gets the better of that, with the East in debt to West Germany alone for about $900 million.

Carter Letter At Leipzig Fair Is Page One

LEIPZIG, East Germany, March 20 (WP).—In an apparent bid to improve trade, diplomatic relations, or both, with the United States, the East German government has given rare publicity to a message from President Carter on display at the U.S. section of the International Trade Fair here.

Mr. Carter's greeting to visitors to the exhibit was headlined on the front page of the official Communist party newspaper, Neues Deutschland, on the fair's opening day last Monday.

Such treatment for a Western leader is even more unusual because Mr. Carter's message did not go to the government or the fair organizers. It was on the wall at a U.S. Information Service exhibit among thousands of other displays here. It said: "The Leipzig Fair has earned a reputation for excellence and is a symbol of Leipzig's role as a center for international commerce. Increased international trade, including the growing trade between the United States and the [East] German Democratic Republic, reflects the interdependence of peoples and nations in today's world."

PLO Agrees On Platform

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders of various guerrilla factions until 5 a.m. in an effort to reach a compromise and apparently believed he had gained the approval of the "rejection front" for his relatively moderate platform, they said.

But when Mr. Arafat read his program to the council, received a standing ovation and suggested the declaration had been approved without objection, the hardliners protested.

"Applause cannot replace standard practice," Ahmed Yamani of the leftist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine shouted.

After their defeat in the vote, the "rejectionists"—who oppose any negotiated settlement with Israel—still objected. Members quoted a hardliner as saying that "our opposition is a matter of principle."

A PLO spokesman later said the vote "broke the ranks of the rejection front." He said members of two rejection front groups had voted in favor of Mr. Arafat's resolution and not all PFLP members had voted against it.

Seveso Residents Halt Poisoned-Soil Trucks

SEVESO, Italy, March 20 (Reuters).—About 70 persons blocked the highway out of this town last week to halt trucks removing soil contaminated by a chemical explosion last July at the Swiss-owned Icmesa factory here. They said the trucks would spread poison to noncontaminated areas as dust fell from the vehicles onto cultivated land.

After 3 1/2 hours, the protesters agreed to leave the road when officials promised to study the situation. More than 700 Seveso residents were evacuated in July after 2.2 kilograms of highly toxic dioxin escaped from the factory into the atmosphere.

Sees Blow to Pro-Violence Groups

U.S. Policy Stance on Ulster Is Extolled by Irish Minister

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, March 20 (NYT).—Ireland's Foreign Minister, Garret FitzGerald, ended a four-day visit to Washington buoyant over the Carter administration's blunt support for the Dublin government's policies on Northern Ireland.

At the same time, Mr. FitzGerald said that an unusual appeal by four prominent U.S. politicians of Irish descent to blunt financial support to the Irish Republican Army, would effectively curb IRA propaganda and have an impact on the organization's support in the United States. The four who issued the appeal were Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Sen. Daniel Moynihan of New York, as well as Gov. Hugh Carey of New York and Speaker of the House Thomas O'Neill jr. of Massachusetts.

• IRA Steps up campaign to ruin Ulster economy. Page 7.

Although the statement by the four did not name the IRA, it was the first time that prominent U.S. politicians of Irish descent had joined in an appeal for an end to U.S. support of terrorist organizations in Northern Ireland. Irish officials have consistently urged U.S. politicians to issue such a statement.

Mr. FitzGerald said in an interview before his departure for Dublin that the Carter administration was "totally in line" with Dublin's views on Northern Ireland.

Widespread Publicity

He said that the Irish government had been anxious about U.S. policy involving Ulster, in the aftermath of widespread publicity in Ireland and Britain that the Irish National Caucus, a U.S.-based support group for the Provisional wing of the IRA, had access to the White House.

What especially upset the Irish government, Mr. FitzGerald said, was Mr. Carter's campaign meeting in Pittsburgh, on Oct. 27, with members of the Irish National Caucus. A statement after the meeting, which Mr. Carter subsequently withdrew, said that it was a "mistake" for the United States to remain quiet "in the struggle of the Irish for peace, for the respect of human rights and for unifying Ireland."

Mr. FitzGerald said: "A problem arose at the end of the campaign in Pittsburgh when he [Mr. Carter] had contacts with individuals without realizing who they were."

In the last few months, he said, the Irish National Caucus "has had a propaganda campaign suggesting that they had access to the White House, that they were influential. You had a headline in the Irish press that said 'Carter Switch on Irish Policy.' You had a headline in the Daily Telegraph saying, 'IRA Access to the White House.'

Clear Position

"These headlines did raise doubts in people's minds and it did help IRA morale, which was at a low ebb," he said. "Now the Carter administration's position has been clarified in no uncertain terms, in a way which is absolutely clear-cut."

What the United States has said publicly and privately in the last few days is that Washington would retain the policy of "non-involvement" in the Northern Ireland issue and opposition to violence as part of the solution to the Irish question.

Beyond that, U.S. officials have made it clear that the delicate subject of Irish unification was an issue that Washington should avoid. It is the view of the British and Irish governments that unification of Ireland should only come about with the expressed consent of the majority of the Northern Irish.

Northern Ireland has a large Protestant majority. The Irish Republic to the south is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic.

Shift of Opinion

Mr. FitzGerald said that the Irish government had evidence of decreasing U.S. financial support for the IRA and that "the shift of opinion here, over the past four years, is very, very clear."

Discussing Irish-Americans supporting the IRA, he said, "There are atavistic reactions to Ireland, atavistic reactions to a military campaign against Britain, to get the British out of Ireland.

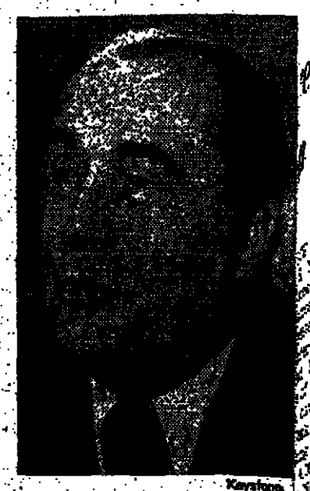
"They genuinely see it as a campaign against Britain when it's nothing of the kind," he said. "It's internal, sectarian warfare between extremist sections in both communities. Last year 12 British soldiers were killed and over 95 per cent of the deaths were Irish people. It's not against Britain at all."

He added that the IRA's latest campaign, "rather than a campaign against the British Army, is now directed toward sectarian murder of Protestant businessmen."

Mr. FitzGerald said that the statement on Wednesday by the four Irish-American figures marked a breakthrough that would have a negative impact on IRA propaganda and fund-raising here. In the past, the Irish and British governments have been upset about what they privately termed the reluctance of prominent Irish-Americans to deplore IRA violence.

Turkish Trains Collide

ISTANBUL, March 20 (AP).—Six persons were killed when two freight trains collided at the entrance of a tunnel in Bilecik, 200 kilometers south of here.



Keystone.

François Mitterrand

French Leftist Alliance Makes Major Gains in City Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

en in two districts where they were given good chances of winning.

The vote in Paris was a surprise and opinions were divided tonight over the causes. With some votes still to be counted, it appeared the left would hold 27 seats on the council. The Chirac group was given 45 seats and the d'Ornano group (without Mr. d'Ornano), 17, giving the government coalition group 62 out of 109 seats, a comfortable majority. But the left won most of the closely contested Paris districts.

Some observers tonight gave Mr. Chirac credit for reversing a national trend, while others attributed the left's strong showing to the Giscard-Chirac battle over candidates. Both Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Marchais commented that Mr. Chirac's strong anti-Communist campaign had borne little fruit. "This shameful propaganda by those in power about our so-called 'collectivist' and other travesties of our policies has begun seriously to bore Frenchmen," Mr. Marchais said.

Summing up the government feeling as it lost yet another election, Jean Lecanuet, a Christ minister close to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, said tonight: "We are faced with immense difficulties."

Head of U.S. Panel Sees Shift In Laos Stand on Missing GIs

(Continued from Page 1)

country who are being kept in captivity."

Cambodia Bars Session

BANGKOK, March 20 (AP).—Cambodia officially refused yesterday to meet with members of the U.S. presidential commission and also issued a denunciation of "U.S. imperialism."

Radio Phnom Penh, monitored here, quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying the U.S. liaison mission in Peking had approached Cambodian officials last Monday and requested that the delegation be allowed to visit Cambodia or talk with Cambodian officials at "any location in southeast Asia." The spokesman said that "Cambodia can not accept the request."

Long Trip Home

NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).—The bodies of the 12 U.S. pilots killed in the Vietnam War are being released by Hanoi to the special commission on Friday, arrived in Honolulu yesterday.

For their families, the years of mixed dread and hope will draw to a close.

"It's over for me," said Virginia Capling of Roselle, Ill., whose husband, Lt. Col. Elwyn Capling, the pilot of an Air Force F-105 Thunderchief, was shot down on Dec. 19, 1968, and still last September had been listed as missing in action.

"I'm just thankful we'll have him home," Mrs. Frank Roark, of Bellevue, Neb., said of her son, Navy Lt. William Roark, who was 26 years old when he was shot down on a combing mission over North Vietnam on April 2, 1968.

Alexander Ducat, of Bethesda, Md., still clung to hope that a mistake had been made. His son, Lt. Bruce Ducat, an Air Force F-4 Phantom pilot, was shot down Dec. 2, 1966. Mr. Ducat said he intended to wait for positive identification before giving up hope.

A spokesman for the Pentagon said that the procedures and timetable for delivering the bodies to next of kin had not yet been worked out in detail. The bodies, in flag-draped, black metal boxes, were flown aboard a C-141 Starlifter Air Force jet from Hanoi to Honolulu, where they were taken to the Central Identification Laboratory.

After undergoing analysis for identification, which could take several days, the bodies are to be sent to the tri-service mortuary at Travis Air Force Base in California, according to the Pentagon spokesman. After a further records checks, they are to be turned over to relatives, he said.

He said the purpose of the detailed identification procedure was to confirm Hanoi's information, not to question it.

According to the Defense Department, 795 men are listed as missing in action. More than 1,700 are listed as dead, with the bodies not recovered. The pilots whose bodies were flown to Honolulu were killed in raids from 1964 to 1968.

Referring to the hundreds of families still waiting, Mrs. Capling said, "It's still hard for the rest of them but I feel that this is the beginning of accounting."

Two Surrender After Hijacking Turkish Airliner

BEIRUT, March 20 (WP).—Two armed Turkish teen-agers surrendered without a fight last night after hijacking an airliner to Beirut and demanding $300,000 and a visit to the nearest Palestinian refugee camp.

"We want to go to the nearest Palestinian camp, where someone speaks Turkish, that's all," one of the hijackers told Associated Press photographer Harry Koundakjian, who served as a translator until a diplomat from the Turkish Embassy arrived at the airport. The two youths spoke only Turkish and Kurdish.

Three and a half hours after the plane landed here, Lebanese authorities, insisting they would not yield to any demands, persuaded the two 18-year-olds to give up peacefully.

They calmly dropped their pistols when a uniformed, armed Lebanese police major entered the plane and told them to surrender.

None of the 174 passengers aboard the Turkish airliner, on an internal flight from Diarbakir to Ankara, was injured.

Jordan Approves Execution Order

AMMAN, March 20 (Reuters).—The Council of Ministers yesterday approved the death sentence against a citizen of the Israeli-occupied West Bank for selling property to Israelis, the Jordan news agency said.

Sbihah Rizez Mohammed Riseq of the village of Hazmah, near Jerusalem, was earlier sentenced to death by a special court.

Sentences for those living on the West Bank who are convicted under a law banning the sale of property to "the enemy" are usually given in absentia.

Spain Bars Bottling Of a Mineral Water

MADRID, March 20 (UPI).—The Health Department has ordered the temporary shutdown of the bottling installations of Solares, a popular mineral water that was declared "of public utility" in 1828.

Officials said Friday they found 100 milliliters of a species of mold in two bottles and a species of bacteria in another out of a total of five bottles tested. Although these micro-organisms are not necessarily harmful, they render the product unsightly.

France Sets Date To Free Djibouti

PARIS, March 20 (UPI).—The French government yesterday set June 27 as the date that Djibouti will become independent of France as part of an arrangement which aroused the hostility of the leader of the leader of the territory's parliamentary majority and a major opposition group.

Other political leaders of formerly French Somaliland, now known as the Territory of the Afars and the Issas, agreed, with the French secretary for overseas territories, Olivier Stirn, to postpone parliamentary elections from April 3 to May 8.

But the leader of the parliamentary majority in Djibouti, Sen. Sarkat Gouaal, and the Front for the Liberation of the Somali Coast, as Djibouti is called by neighboring Somalia, both boycotted the end of the talks and criticized the final agreement.

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10-Day Search for Gold

Treasure Hunt Begins On U.S. Missile Range

By Bill Stall

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N.M., March 20.—Fortune seekers followed Norman Scott across the New Mexico desert yesterday in "Operation Goldfinder."

Legend has it that hundreds of bars of gold lay stacked in a natural cavern deep within Victorio Peak on the Army's missile-testing range, which sprawls across 4,000 square miles of southern New Mexico.

After years of being badgered by lawyers and gold-seekers, the Army agreed to allow a limited expedition to explore for the lost treasure of Victorio Peak.

The search is being led by Mr. Scott, a professional treasure hunter. His authority to search, issued by the secretary of the Army himself, is good for 10 days beginning at dawn yesterday.

Code Name

With tongue in cheek, the Army has given the event the formal code name Operation Goldfinder, clearly an allusion to the James Bond novel "Goldfinger."

"We had to call it something," said Maj. Kenneth Abel, the White Sands information officer, barely able to suppress a grin.

"It's like the Klondike all over again," Maj. Abel said.

The major said at press briefing that the Army never has searched for the gold, is not searching for it now and will be surprised if any gold is found. Above all, the Army would like to put the legend to rest and get back to the business of testing missiles, Maj. Abel said.

Value Is Estimated

The value of the lost treasure ranges to billions of dollars, even the hundreds of billions, according to legends.

Mr. Scott believes these legends enough to spend $75,000 of his backers' money to see if any gold is there.

Sixty-five members of the news media went along for the ride yesterday on sand-drifted and rocky desert roads. By 4 to 1, they outnumbered members of Mr. Scott's crew and the legend-believers who have laid claim to the gold.

Lie Detector Test

At least four persons who say they have either seen or handled gold from the lost treasure trove were on hand. One even said he had a lie detector test result to prove his story.

"I went down into the cavern and the stuff was there," said former Air Force Capt. Leonard Fiege, who claimed he found an entrance to the hall of the mountain gold in 1958 or 1959.

Mr. Fiege, now from Milwaukee, said a polygraph test given by U.S. Treasury officials proved his contention.

The Victorio Peak saga dates from the 1790s, when a French Jesuit priest, Philippe Larue, was believed to have discovered the Lost Padre Mine. Larue is supposed to have worked the mine with others until they were slaughtered by Spaniards in the early 1800s.

50 Vehicles Involved

The caravan set out on a dirt road at dawn yesterday—more than 50 autos, campers, wagons and a pickup truck carrying two portable toilets.

At the head of the column was Mr. Scott, 47, of Pompano Beach, Fla. The people with him converged quickly on the spot near the summit where the modern legend of Victorio Peak was born. This is where Milton (Doc) Noss, then 32, claimed to have stumbled across a shaft that led to the gold-filled underground cavern in 1937.

Doc Noss claimed to have removed 351 gold bars weighing 60 pounds each and buried them elsewhere in the desert. Later, the shaft was inadvertently dynamited closed when Doc Noss was trying to widen it.

Shot to Death

And in 1949, Doc Noss was shot to death in a dispute with an investor who said Doc Noss reneged on a promise to give him 49 bars of gold.

But the legend grows. One of the major characters of Operation Goldfinder is Ova Noss, 81, Doc Noss's first wife.

"Is the gold there? In the cave? It should be," she said. "It would take 15 or 16 wheat truckloads to haul it out, if you know what a wheat truckload looks like."

© Los Angeles Times.

Associated Press.

Fortune seekers reach the top of Victorio Peak during "Operation Goldfinder."

Navy Favors Duty on Ships For Women

Pentagon Is Sending Proposal to Carter

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 20 (WP).—Women in the U.S. Navy for the first time would be allowed to fly and land planes on aircraft carriers and serve temporarily on fighting ships under a proposal just approved by the Pentagon's new leadership.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Navy Secretary Graham Claytor Jr. are recommending to President Carter that the law banning women from warships be changed, a proposal Mr. Carter is expected to endorse. If the proposal goes to Congress as soon as expected, the lawmakers will be caught between traditionalists who do not want women to go to sea and equal-rights advocates who contend it is time the ban was lifted.

Former Navy Secretary William Middendorf allied himself with the traditionalists and bottled up a liberalising proposal last year. But Mr. Claytor, a former Navy officer, as was Mr. Middendorf, took an opposite view and made changing the law a top-priority objective since taking office last month.

Mr. Claytor's push for a larger role for women in the military is part of the growing conviction among Pentagon executives that the most promising answer to filling the ranks of the services with volunteers is accepting more women.

"It doesn't make any sense to talk about returning to the draft," said a Pentagon manpower executive, "at the same time recruiting stations are turning away highly qualified women."

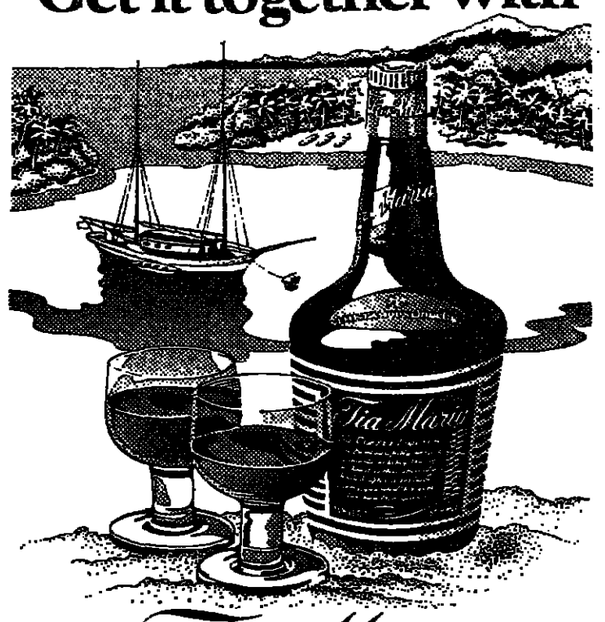
This argument is now confronting politicians who are calling for a return to the draft on the grounds that the Army, Navy and Marine Corps cannot fill their ranks with high-quality volunteers.

In a related development buttressing the case for widening opportunities for women in the military, the Pentagon has just finished a study which indicates that Women cope with military duty better than do men.

In analyzing how many enlisted men and women dropped out of the service before completing two years, the Pentagon found that in fiscal 1974 slightly more men dropped out than women—a reversal of a previous trend.

The new policy which allows women to stay in the service and rear children was cited by manpower specialists as one reason for the turnaround. Another reason offered was that women entering the service these days are better qualified and motivated than are men.

Get it together with



Tia Maria

Fukuda Talks Begin Today

Japan Leader Well Prepared For His Meeting With Carter

By John Saar

TOKYO, March 20 (WP).—Sharing for this week's talks in Washington with President Carter, Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda recently summoned this prisers to a rare Sunday conference.

The 72-year-old Premier kept ambassadors and senior bureaucrats answering his questions by running through their briefing papers for six hours. "It was a Sunday shock," said a participant. "He slighted the human rights of the officials."

While alluding to a likely subject of disagreement—Mr. Carter's forthright stance on moral diplomacy is too provocative for Japan—the official was conveying his satisfaction at something else. After a course of briefings, Mr. Fukuda is considered better prepared to meet the U.S. President on an equal footing than any of his predecessors. Accompanied by Foreign Minister Ichiro Hatoyama, Mr. Fukuda will meet with Mr. Carter tomorrow and Tuesday.

The two leaders will focus on global economic problems, an area in which Mr. Fukuda is both expert and confident. The talk during recent years about "equality" between the United States and Japan will be absent this time because the reality is self-evident. Mr. Fukuda has indicated he is ready to talk plainly and frankly with Mr. Carter and accept the responsibilities appropriate to the world's third largest economic power, the leading Pacific ally and No. 1 trading partner of the United States.

Differences Dismissed

Mr. Fukuda shrugs off differences between the two countries, such as the likely imposition of extra U.S. tariffs on Japanese color television exports, as "minor." Anti-U.S. feelings, long an important political issue in Japan, are now dying. All five opposition parties have endorsed this conference and Mr. Fukuda expects it to boost his ruling party's popularity with the electorate.

In a speech last week Mr. Fukuda provided two examples of Japan's growing assertiveness. Stability in Korea, he said, was a delicate balance held by four major powers. He listed the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and, to the surprise of his listeners, Japan. Answering another question he said he was sure Mr. Carter's Asian policies were not completed because he had not been consulted yet. "I never heard a Japanese prime minister talk like that," an expert said.

There's a new confidence, even eagerness, to join the United States to tackle disarmament, trade and energy problems. Japan is committed to a 6.7-per-cent growth this year—highest among the industrially advanced nations. Mr. Fukuda will tell Mr. Carter that his government is ready to team with the United States and West Germany as the three "locomotive" nations to reinvigorate the drooping world economy.

Meeting of Minds

There should also be a meeting of the minds on U.S. wishes that Japan loosen the tight strings on its aid purse and make a larger contribution to stability in the Asian-Pacific region. Japan is cautiously moving into a leadership role. When Mr. Fukuda asks Mr. Carter for assurances of a continued U.S. presence in Asia, he will be speaking unofficially for the five-member nations of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The leaders of Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines apparently share Japan's conviction that the United States is needed to counterbalance the influence of the Soviet Union, China and Vietnam, and have asked Mr. Fukuda to say so. Although U.S. administration officials have reaffirmed the U.S. commitment, Japanese officials want to hear it one more time—from Mr. Carter himself.

Japan has now acquiesced to Mr. Carter's plan for withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from South Korea during the next four to five years. But Korea may figure in divergent U.S. and Japanese policies over human rights. Mr. Fukuda has declared carefully qualified support for Mr. Carter's views, yet is not expected to speak out against violations by Korea and other Asian neighbors. Japanese excesses during the 35 years of occupation of the Korean Peninsula and in China and other countries are said to have negated Japan's right to criticize. Also, the realities of Japan's situation as an unarmed resource-poor nation that is dependent on trade dictate a foreign policy which emphasizes friendly relations.

Vital Opportunity

The Washington trip is a vital opportunity for Mr. Fukuda to strengthen his prestige with the Japanese voters and possibly salvage a victory for the Lockheed-scandal-tainted Liberal-Democratic party in a July election. Mr. Fukuda became Premier and leader of the party which has ruled Japan virtually throughout the postwar era, after it suffered an election setback in December in the upper house where government and opposition forces are almost balanced.

The party's plight is so desperate that Mr. Fukuda has rushed through a hectic schedule in recent weeks—running the government, readying for the Washington talks and making stump speeches around the country. A successful, well-publicized meeting with Mr. Carter, whom he met two years ago at a Kyoto trilateral commission, would help him enormously.

An urbane, sophisticated man with a brilliant record first as a Finance Ministry bureaucrat and subsequently in politics, Mr. Fukuda has visited the United States on seven previous occasions and is thoroughly at ease in Western situations. Most recently he accompanied Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako during their 1975 state visit to the United States.

Thais Inject A Racy Idea Into Dull Cycle

BANGKOK, March 20 (AP).—To pump a little excitement into the normally monotonous lives of samlor drivers, the citizens of the northern town of Chiang Mai held a 65-mile race for the pedalled taxis.

The winner, as reported by the Bangkok Post, took 5 hours, 37 minutes to finish the course, won 1,500 baht ($75) and declared the prize was really 'too much." He figured that he would have had to pedal more than 12 times as far to get the same amount from customers.

The samlor—a three-wheeled cycle with room for the pedaller and one or two passengers in the cart seat—is the principal vehicle-for-hire in many Thai towns.

News Analysis

The Hughes Estate Mystery: Where Are Those Billions?

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 (NYT).—A major mystery was born last week when an estate appraisal filed in Texas and Nevada probate courts contended that when Howard Hughes died on April 5 he was worth $168.8 million and not billions of dollars.

What happened to his extensive holdings in speculative real estate, to his successful regional airline, to the $200 million in liquid assets he was supposed to have had when he died?

On May 3, 1965, Mr. Hughes was paid $546,549,771 by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., representing the proceeds of the public sale of his 75-per-cent ownership of Trans World Airways. It was described at the time as the largest single payment ever made to an individual. In December, 1972, Mr. Hughes collected $130 million from Merrill Lynch from the sale of his oil drilling equipment concern, the Hughes Tool Co.

Attention Is Paid

Keen attention is being paid to the appraisal by the Internal Revenue Service and the tax authorities in Texas. It is considered certain that they will clash with Hughes interests over the amount of the appraisal, which is based largely on a $400,000 study by Merrill Lynch of the values of the two Hughes holding companies.

Albert Fitzgibbons 3d, a vice-president of Merrill Lynch, said in a telephone interview that the concern's report had been produced on the concept that it was valuing the Hughes holding companies for sale of their stock.

"It is valued on the concept of Summa as a going concern, taking into consideration the liabilities," Mr. Fitzgibbons said. But he cut off further questions, saying: "We don't discuss our clients' affairs with people."

Summa Corp. is the chief Hughes holding company. It was estimated by his employees while he was alive that 90 per cent of his wealth was held by Summa. Some of his casino and hotel interests in Nevada are held by Hughes Television Network, Inc.

Guarded Remark

The Merrill Lynch estimate of both companies' value was $110,785,100. Mr. Fitzgibbons's guarded remark about liabilities made it clear that the estimate took into account huge damage-action claims pending in various jurisdictions against Mr. Hughes's companies.

An incomplete listing of these includes $142 million in a case awaiting judgment in Elko, Nev.; $150 million in a case pending trial in Delaware and $80 million in a case pending trial in federal court in San Francisco.

While Mr. Fitzgibbons was not willing to discuss the valuation procedures further, sources within Summa Corp. said months ago they expected that the Merrill Lynch study would include debits as reserves to cover the full damages of such suits. No attempt would be made to assess the probabilities of winning or losing the suits, the sources said.

If this is so, it would partially answer the questions about where Mr. Hughes's money went. Either Summa still has it or has the values of investments financed by it. These investments include Air West, the regional airline, and a string of hotels and casinos in Nevada.

Rules Are Followed

But the added facts do not explain why the appraisal was made in the style that Mr. Fitzgibbons's few remarks indicated. He said Merril Lynch had followed IRS rules in making the study of values but he did not specify which rules. The revenue service has rules to cover many tax situations and some of the most complicated arise in the sale of stock interests in companies that are closely held, thus restricting ownership, or that have other qualities that inhibit sale in an open market.

The IRS and the Texas authorities are virtually certain to challenge the appraisal's estimates on the grounds that what Mr. Hughes owned was readily salable in an open market, just as were his airline stock and the Hughes Tool Co. stock when Merrill Lynch sold them.

Another matter to be examined concerning the appraisal is the fact that a low value is desirable to the managers of Mr. Hughes's properties and to the relatives who stand to inherit money after taxes are paid.

Because Mr. Hughes apparently left no will, he exposed his estate to the highest inheritance-tax figures. Thus, about 77 per cent of the Hughes fortune will go to the IRS alone if the estate is probated in Nevada, which has no inheritance tax. If probate is in Houston, 61 per cent of the estate will go to the IRS and 16 per cent to Texas. Further, while inheritance taxes on such big estates may be paid over 10 years, the first payments must be made this summer.

A higher tax might force sale of some assets to meet payments. If the estate managers are able to defer some taxes for several years over the question of what is a fair value, they then may have the opportunity to generate income to meet future payments.

Romania Quake Cost Put at $800 Million

VIENNA, March 20 (Reuters). Romania's devastating earthquake this month caused damage estimated at 9 billion to 10 billion leu ($800 million to $850 million), the official Agerpres news agency reported.

According to latest figures, nearly 33,000 buildings were flattened or severely damaged by the quake March 4 and 34,600 families were left homeless. At least 1,540 persons were killed.

New Evidence Delays Polanski Rape Charge

LOS ANGELES, March 20 (Reuters).—Film director Roman Polanski, 43, accused of raping a 13-year-old girl, last week obtained a three-week postponement of the procedure of being formally charged.

The request was made by the district attorney's office at a court session attended by the director, who was freed on bail after being arrested at his Beverly Hills hotel March 11. Deputy District Attorney David Wells said that the charging was to be delayed because fresh evidence had been received and "we are sifting through it."

Senate Approves McGee

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—The Senate has unanimously approved Gale McGee as U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States.

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The Phenomenon of Living Alone Changing U.S. Economic Pattern

By Robert Reinhold

SEATTLE, March 20 (NYT).—At 29, Eleanor Holmes is ambitious and still single. She lives in a comfortable one-bedroom apartment amid a mixture of chrome modern and old attic furniture, just a stone's throw from Lake Washington. She shares the place with nobody but her seven-toed cat, Alfred, and she likes that just fine.

Like a growing legion of young Americans, Miss Holmes, legislative aide to a Seattle city councilwoman, chooses to live quite alone, without roommate, without spouse. Marriage? "I would consider marriage if the right person comes along but I would not give up my career for it," she said.

While such young Americans still constitute only a minority of young adults, they are sufficiently concentrated in some parts of the country to have an effect on economic and social life. They, along with the growing numbers of childless couples and old persons living alone, are affecting such things as housing patterns, rental rates, sales, school enrollments and the very character of neighborhoods in many cities.

Miss Holmes's situation speaks volumes about some sweeping changes in the way young men and women are living throughout the country. Last month, the Census Bureau reported that the number of persons under 35 who live alone had more than doubled since 1970 despite an uncertain economy. That is far greater than the expansion of this age group in the population, which was less than one-fifth.

Several Recent Shifts

The trend toward single living is a reflection of several other shifts in U.S. family and social life in recent years: The tendency to postpone or even forego marriage, the growing career ambitions of women, the easing of salary and credit discrimination against women, the mounting divorce rate, a general independence of the young from their parents and a wide new tolerance for unconventional living arrangements.

The tendency of the young to leave home early and to marry late is leading to a prolonged phase of isolation in the lives of many, according to Arthur Norton, a Census Bureau expert in matters of marital status and living arrangements. "There is no question that this sort of transitional living phase is becoming an acceptable part of one's life cycle," he said.

They are people like Lane Smith, 29, a vocational rehabilitation specialist who lives alone in a six-room house in Philadelphia and exults at being "in absolute control of my environment," which he admits usually resembles a "dump."

And Barry Leuders, 30, owner of a house-cleaning business who lives in a garage apartment in New Canaan, Conn., and who likes not having to "clean up after anyone's mess" after a day's work.

And Joan Koffarnus, a 35-year-old airline hostess who has lived alone in a two-bedroom house in Menlo Park, Calif., since breaking up with her husband.

Spreading Nationally

"Though places like Manhattan and San Francisco have long been havens of the single and unattached, the phenomenon is becoming a national one, spreading into the suburban areas of New Jersey, into the peninsula below San Francisco, and into the family-dominated north end of Seattle, where Linda Gordon, 29, recently abandoned years of living in a dark, cramped apartment to buy a big three-bedroom house for herself.

"I wanted to live with space, to have my parents over for Christmas," she said.

Despite popular prattle about the "swinging singles scene," many young singles like Miss Gordon are seeking such conventional dwellings as suburban houses with gardens. This has had the effect of driving up the prices of such homes and making housing scarce, in some areas for families with children.

It may seem paradoxical but a result of the trend to living alone is that in many cities—such as New York, Minneapolis, Seattle and Boston—population has declined markedly in recent years, but the number of households has increased. Here in Seattle, for example, population has dropped by nearly 10 per cent in the last 10 years, but the number of households is up slightly. Nationally, population has grown by 5 per cent since 1970 but the number of households has risen by 15 per cent.

Dramatic Increase

Contributing to this are several factors, among them the declining birthrate and the swelling ranks of the elderly. But probably nothing has been quite as dramatic as the 134-per-cent increase since 1970 in young adults living alone, a jump of 145 per cent for men and 119 per cent for women, according to recent surveys.

In interviews with 50 or so young persons throughout the country, the elements of freedom and independence were cited as the chief reasons for living alone. There was an almost self-indulgent preoccupation among them with wanting the luxury of coming home, turning up the stereo, dropping their clothes on the floor, lighting a joint. Or to go out camping or skiing with whomever they want whenever they want.

"You can come and go as you please; you don't worry about treading on another person's feet," said Heather Keiser, 25, a receptionist at a Philadelphia advertising agency, who discarded a roommate some time ago.

And Mark Dacey, 24, a rock musician who lives in Orange, N.J., delights in "not having to report to anyone, having to leave messages," in not having to "tiptoe through to the bedroom and be quiet in the bathroom."

And a 32-year-old insurance company officer in Los Angeles noted, "I don't want anyone smoking my dope all the time."

Problem of Loneliness

All of this freedom is bought at a high price for many. Joan Ryan, 27, finds it difficult to maintain her $150-a-month apartment in Mentor, Ohio, on her $8,000 annual salary as a photographic lab technician. And Paul Sowa, a 31-year-old law lecturer at UCLA, said that loneliness was sometimes a problem.

But nearly all agreed that the advantages greatly outweighed such disadvantages. "It gets lonely sometimes," said Lynne Murison, 30, a student at the University of New Orleans. "But it's an easy way to live, and very selfish, and I approve of it. I am very happy living the way I do."

Many link their solitary living to a new wariness about marriage. At 24, Greg Beaumont, a store manager in Euclid, Ohio, has no plans to marry very soon. "I have seen too many people broken up by bad marriages," he said. "When I get married I would like it to be permanent."

Others say that they are just having too good a time to settle down. Ward Wilson, a 35-year-old stockbroker who has a house to himself in Binghamton, N.Y., takes ski trips to Colorado and winter holidays in Puerto Rico. He said that he wants "very much" to have children someday but for the moment he does not want to be "hampered" by a wife or family.

Not the least of the factors in the trend is divorce, which has about doubled for the young in recent years. Angela Rocco, a hospital administrator in Philadelphia, was married at 19 and divorced at 23. Now 26 and living alone in a two-bedroom apartment, she has no great desire to marry again.

Indeed, the single trend is probably most dramatic for women. The easing of job discrimination has made many of them very independent.

For example, Linda Cannon, 31, is a well-paid city government employee in Seattle who rents a big two-story house in the Capitol Hill section. She can be seen almost any weekend tending her peas and squash in the backyard. She loves the space.

Now that it is much easier for women to obtain credit, many are becoming very sophisticated about money and are buying houses and condominiums for investment and tax advantages.

The impact of the trend varies from city to city. Roger Friedman, a builder who heads the apartment council in Philadelphia, said that it showed up recently when his firm opened a 260-unit high-rent apartment house in Bucks County, aiming the advertising at mature couples whose children had grown. Instead, he was flooded with applications from young singles willing to pay $308 for one bedroom.

Gene Lagreca, a Philadelphia real estate man who specializes in renovations, said that the trend had altered his practices. His renovations now place emphasis on touches like spiral staircases and fireplaces. "The more you can give singles something other than a square box, they love it," he said.

Like other real estate people, Mr. Lagreca said that the singles usually want more space and tend to shun efficiency apartments.

Younger Applicants

In New Orleans, Dottie Elliott of Drumm & Associates said that applicants for the apartments that her company manages are getting younger. "Once they start working and have their own money, they want to get out of the house," she said.

Sociologists and psychologists who have observed it have mixed feelings about the trend to living alone.

Good or bad, the trend has its roots in economics, according to Prof. Frank Furstenberg, a sociologist at the University of Pennsylvania who specializes in the family. In the past, he said, the family was a unit of economic production with all members more dependent on each other far more than they are now.

Now, with wives and even teenagers often earning substantial amounts on their own, the economic bonds that once welded families are not so strong, he said. "We have seen a shift from the family of collaboration to a more voluntarist situation."

Associated Press.

Extremes in U.S. Weather

A farmer in southwestern Kansas (above) inspects his dried up pond, which fell victim to a long winter drought in the Midwest. In Colorado, too much snow was the problem, and residents of this isolated home had to dig their way out the back door after drifts blocked the front. The farmer as well as the Coloradans were among those who were hoping for better weather Sunday—first day of spring.

United Press International.

Many Babies Called After Hero of 'Roots'

Black TV Character Is Big 'Name' in U.S.

By Thomas A. Johnson

NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).—Kunta Kinte Reid, a 7-pound 11-ounce baby boy, was born to John and Nefhertiti Reid in Harlem Hospital on Feb. 18.

The child was named after the main character in "Roots," a best-selling book and an eight-segment, record-breaking television series, because "we want him to be somebody," his mother said.

"Like Kunta Kinte, he should be free and he should be somebody and know that he is somebody," he said.

With the production of "Roots," a program that attracted the largest audience in U.S. television history, the naming of children for its main characters has emerged as a phenomenon.

Other Offshoots

Other offshoots of the interest spurred by "Roots" include significant increases in interest in travel to Africa and in the studies of Africa, slavery in the Western Hemisphere and genealogy.

"Roots" represented 12 years of research and writing by Alex Haley, who started with his grandmother's memories of Kunta Kinte, "the African." Working his way through old records in the United States and England, Mr. Haley was able to trace the roots of Kunta Kinte, his earliest ancestor in the United States, to a remote tribal village in Gambia, West Africa. It was near there that "the African" was taken captive at the age of 16 and put on a slave ship.

The Reids, who live in Harlem, have long shared an interest in Africa and have a "strong desire" to travel there. There is little possibility that they will be able to make such a trip, however.

Mr. Reid, 25, was last employed in 1974 as a laborer with the New York City Parks Department. He was laid off during a cutback and has "reported every other week to the employment office —there are never any jobs, so they stamp my book and send me home."

'Kizzy,' Too

The baby was one of 20 black infants born in New York City last month who bore the names Kunta Kinte or Kizzy. Kizzy was the name of Kunta Kinte's daughter.

Health department officials reported that 15 babies last month had been named Kunta Kinte or Kizzy in Los Angeles, 10 in Detroit and 8 in Atlanta. In Cleveland, twins—a boy and girl—were named after the two characters.

The Reids' welfare check covers the rent of about $150 a month and gives them a little more than $100 to feed themselves and their two other children, John Reid, jr., 3, and Lashawn, 2.

'Dream of Africa'

"Of course, we dream of Africa," said Mrs. Reid, 18, "but, if I had any money at all, I would buy a carriage so I could get the children out more. . ."

The Reids, who both were born in Harlem and are high-school dropouts, agreed on the name Kunta Kinte during the television series.

"He's going to have an education," Mrs. Reid said, "and get out and do things. He's not going to hang out there on those streets —there's nothing out there on those streets."

Aide's Comment On Canal Pact Clarified by U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP).—The State Department says that remarks made to a congressional committee by Panama Canal negotiator Sol Linowitz were taken out of context by the press.

Mr. Linowitz, in a closed hearing of the House Merchant Marine Committee, was reported by congressional sources as saying the United States intended to stay in Panama "in perpetuity."

State Department spokesman Frederick Brown said Friday, however, that while Mr. Linowitz did use the phrase "in perpetuity," the words were taken out of context. But Mr. Brown refused to elaborate.

Rep. John Murphy, chairman of the committee, also issued a statement, saying that the report was "an inaccurate restatement of Ambassador Linowitz's recorded testimony." Rep. Murphy also would not say what was discussed.

A member of Rep. Murphy's staff said that Mr. Linowitz volunteered the information and repeated it to what the aide described as a shocked committee. The reported statement is at odds with principles worked out in 1974 by then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Panamanian officials.

Those principles say that any new treaty over control of the canal would include a termination date. The United States and Panama are holding negotiations aimed at turning over control of the canal to Panama by about the year 2000.

Mexico and Spain Soon to Establish Diplomatic Ties

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, March 20 (UPI).—President Jose Lopez Portillo yesterday said Mexico and Spain will soon establish diplomatic relations.

The President did not specify a timetable for the renewal of ties, which were broken nearly 40 years ago when Generalissimo Francisco Franco took power after the Spanish Civil War.

"I have the impression that ties will be established very soon," the President said. He made the remarks at a news conference after Mexico broke its relations Friday with the Spanish Republic in Exile, based in Paris.

Mr. Lopez Portillo said the break was a "sad day for Mexico because it closed a historic period of loyalty, dignity and solidarity with a group of exemplary men."

But he said the break was a necessary step toward re-establishing relations with Spain.

"We needed to re-establish ties with Spain because we have complementary economies, as we have had for centuries," he said. "It is absurd now, when there are 63 million Mexicans and 30 million Spaniards, to have fundamental relations blocked."

Indonesia Floods Kill 12

JAKARTA, March 20 (Reuters).—Twelve persons died in floods which hit Indonesia's Bandung district, 110 miles south of here.

House Unit Backs Federal Reforms

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP).—The House Government Operations Committee last week approved a reorganization bill for President Carter, with its former opponent, Rep. Jack Brooks, D.-Texas, calling it workable.

The committee bill, approved by a vote of 40-3, provides for congressional participation in reorganization by assuring a vote in the House and Senate on each plan Mr. Carter submits for reorganizing the executive branch.

The House is likely to take up the bill this week. The Senate has already voted for a similar reorganization bill. Reorganization of government was a recurrent Carter campaign pledge.

2 Muslims Held For U.S. Probe

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—A judge has ordered two jailed Hanafi Muslims bound over for grand jury investigation after testimony that each held hostages and that one slashed a man severely during the Hanafi siege here earlier this month.

Superior Court Judge Carl Moultrie continued pretrial confinement under $50,000 bond for Abdul Adam and Abdul Nuh—2 of the 12 Hanafis accused of occupying 3 Washington buildings and holding 134 hostages for 39 hours.

Nine others—six in jail and three free on personal recognizance—will have their preliminary hearings tomorrow. The 12th, raid leader Kahalifa Hamass Abdul Khaalis, was freed without bond as a condition for the Hanafis' surrender and will have his hearing March 31.

U.S. Marking Homes Of Famous Blacks

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP).—The U.S. government is designating the homes of baseball player Jackie Robinson, jazz musician Duke Ellington and Nobel Peace Prize-winner Ralph Bunche as national historic landmarks as part of a campaign to honor the achievements of black Americans.

Officials announced the establishment of 33 new national landmarks in honor of blacks. In 1974 and 1975, 28 such designations were made.

Obituaries

Dr. Arie Haagen-Smit, Found How Sunlight Makes Smog

PASADENA, Calif., March 20 (AP).—Dr. Arie Haagen-Smit, 76, who discovered how smog is formed and then tried to persuade the oil and auto industries to clean up urban air, has died of cancer.

His creation of smog in a laboratory in 1950 at the California Institute of Technology was a breakthrough in the understanding of how sunlight acts on pollutants to form the brown haze that often blankets urban areas.

The biochemist had been ill for several years. Dr. Haagen-Smit retired from Caltech in 1971, after having taught and conducted research there for more than 20 years.

After discovering how smog is created, he turned his efforts toward getting the auto and petroleum industries to build cleaner cars and refineries. His efforts were met with attempts to discredit his work.

'Competent in Chemistry'

"I felt I was competent in chemistry but not in government," he said. "However, the job had to be done. I never walk away from anything."

He joined the Motor Vehicles Pollution Control Board which became, in 1968, the State Air Resources Board, and served as its chairman until 1973.

He was chairman of a committee which sets air quality standards for the nation, the National Air Quality Criteria Advisory Committee for the Environmental Protection Agency. He was also a member of the Committee on Motor Vehicle Emission for the National Academy of Sciences and he was on former president Richard Nixon's task force on air pollution in 1970.

A native of Utrecht, Dr. Haagen-Smit graduated from the University of Utrecht and received his PhD in 1929. In 1936 he lectured at Harvard, then in 1937 joined the faculty at Caltech, where he taught until his retirement.

William L. Laurence

MAJORCA, Spain, March 20 (NYT).—William L. Laurence, 89, a science reporter who was the only journalist to witness the first nuclear blast at Alamogordo, N.M., in 1945 and later the only newspaperman permitted to fly on the atomic bomb mission over Nagasaki, Japan, died here Friday.

Mr. Laurence won two Pulitzer prizes as a reporter for The New York Times, for which he worked for 34 years, first as a reporter and later as an editor, retiring in 1964.

He was one of the country's first full-time science reporters and he conceived of his beat as the universe.

Lawrence Shaw

MENLO PARK, Calif., March 20 (UPI).—Lawrence Tibbett (Buck) Shaw, 77, the "Silver Fox" of college and professional football, died yesterday of cancer in University branch of Valescent hospital.

Yokozuna Terukuni

TOKYO, March 20 (AP).—Former Sumo Grand champion Yokozuna Terukuni, 58, died of a heart attack today in Osaka, Western Japan.

Mr. Terukuni's real name was Mariso Ohno.

Emilio Sereni

ROME, March 20 (UPI).—Emilio Sereni, 69, a former Communist senator, died today. In 1936, he was arrested by the Fascist government and sentenced to 15 years in prison for Communist activities.

Prague Releases Rights Activists Seized Last Week

PRAGUE, March 20 (Reuters).—The authorities have released about 30 persons, most of them human rights activists, who were detained last week, informed sources said last night.

The sources said the arrests were apparently linked with the funeral Wednesday of philosopher Jan Patocka, a spokesman for the Charter 77 rights manifesto who died last Sunday.

Some persons who were said to have come to the capital for the funeral were arrested at the railroad station, the sources said.

Five persons are reported to be still in detention.

9 Ethnic Germans Freed

MOSCOW, March 20 (UPI).—Soviet authorities have returned to Central Asia 9 of 10 ethnic Germans who demonstrated in Red Square earlier this month, German sources here said. The 10th apparently remained in custody in Moscow.

The 5 men and 5 women from the Republics of Tadzhikistan and Kazakhstan, seeking to emigrate to West Germany, were arrested March 8 when they staged the political demonstration in Red Square.

The sources said 10 to 20 other ethnic Germans who were present but did not join in the protest also have been returned to Central Asia.

Leningrad Court Jails Two Artists

MOSCOW, March 20 (Reuters).—A Leningrad court yesterday gave labor camp terms to two artists, accused of painting protest slogans on the city's buildings last year.

According to a Western reporter at the trial, Oleg Volkov, 27, and Yuli Rubakov, 31, were found guilty of damaging state property, malicious hooliganism, robbery and receiving stolen goods.

Mr. Volkov was sentenced to seven years in a labor colony on "strict regime," the reporter said, and Mr. Rubakov was given a six-year term, also on "strict regime." The two artists were accused of painting slogans on buildings and monuments in Leningrad that called for freedom for political prisoners and attacked the "party bourgeoisie."

Bretons Bomb Office

RENNES, France, March 20 (Reuters).—Breton nationalists today bombed the electricity board headquarters here. Rennes is capital of Brittany. The blast caused serious damage but no injuries.

Storm Halts Anti-Sealhu... Canada Un...

ST. ANTHONY, Newfoundland, March 20 (UPI).—Most of 7 sealhunt protesters left yest... for Blanc Sablon, Quebec, ... a heavy snowstorm struck a ... ing area east of this ... Newfoundland village.

A fisheries department ... man said that sealers abo... vessels had taken more ... 46,000 baby seal pelts before ... hunt reached its fifth day. ... year's quota set by the de... ment is 170,000 pelts. Hu... continued working from ... boats through the storm.

A spokesman for the Greenpeace Foundation, Canada's most environmental group, ... that 13 of its members ... evacuated to Blanc Sablon ... Belle Isle because of the wea... Eight members decided to re...

No arrests have been ma... far, although Royal Cana... Mounted Police served sum... Friday on seven helicopter p... including Brian Davies, lead... the International Fund ... Animal Welfare, on charge... flying and hiding too clo... the sealherds.

Miss Bardot Home

PARIS, March 20 (Reuter)... Actress Brigitte Bardot ret... home today and said that ... trip to Canada to protest ... hunting had succeeded in ... ing up Canadian public ...

Earlier, the French gover... said it would soon ban ... of skins and furs of endan... species. Minister for the Q... of Life Vincent Ansquer ... trading and imports of ski... animals such as baby seals, ... uars, leopards and tigers ... be banned.

Miss Bardot said last week ... she had received a letter of ... port from President Valery ... card d'Estaing.

Observers here said that ... decree, scheduled for passa... a few weeks, was a personal ... tory for Miss Bardot.

Airport Firemen E... Strike at Paris Fiel...

PARIS, March 20 (Reute... Traffic has returned to n... at the three Paris airports ... a strike by firemen dis... flights Friday.

Airport authorities said ... reached a settlement with ... striking firemen, who said ... enlargement of their staff ... security reasons would cut ... overtime payments. No deta... the agreement were availab...

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rges Greater Self-Confidence

Park Asks Koreans to Give Up Reliance on GIs for Security

SEOUL, March 20 (NYT).—President Park Chung Hee has ged South Koreans to give up ir traditional notion of relying U.S. troops for their country's urity. He declared that South reans must now have greater -confidence in their national ense capability.

Speaking to a Cabinet session day, Mr. Park declared that next four or five years will a critical time for the coun- He said that South Koreans, thout depending on outside must be ready to develop a -sufficient military system.

It was his second such pep talk a week. Earlier, the President hammered on the theme that government was sufficiently pared to handle the proposed hdrawal of 39,000 U.S. combat ops.

A series of his statements indi- that the South Korean gov- ment will not go beyond its mal diplomatic effort to ask U.S. troops to stay on. "We not ask them forever to de- our country," a senior For- n Ministry official said.

Firm Conviction'

"What we need is the firm con- ion that, once we decide to do rselves, we could do it," Park said to his Cabinet, ac- ing to his senior spokesman.

form that conviction, the sident said his government develop what he termed a al national unity. That unity, indicated, will be partly gen- erated through the current anti-corruption campaign.

He is emphasizing self-reliance during a delicate phase in Korea-U.S. relations. Earlier last week, the State Department had included South Korea in a report surveying the state of human rights violations in 82 countries that receive U.S. security assistance.

Series of Overtures

Officials here have expressed some concern over a series of overtures that the Carter administration has taken toward North Korea recently. The overtures include the lifting of a travel ban to North Korea and an invitation —by United Nations officials—of North Korean representatives to a cocktail reception for President Carter at the UN.

No North Korean representative turned up at the reception but one of their chief representatives in Tokyo invited U.S. journalists there for a rare dinner talk last week. The Communist spokesman in Tokyo, Li Kye Baik, expressed interest in Mr. Carter's new policy of détente with Asian Communist countries.

The North Korean representative said :"Our party chairman, Kim Il Sung, has a great interest in Mr. Carter since Mr. Carter's pledge to withdraw American troops from the South. It might be possible to consider President Carter a man of justice."

He also said that he thought that North Korea and the United States should normalize relations.

UPI.

Park Chung Hee

Calm Returns To Lebanon After Killing

BEIRUT, March 20 (UPI).—With calm restored in the mountainous Chuf region today, Lebanese authorities and Arab mediators once again focused their attention on the question of Lebanese-Palestinian relations, political sources said.

Walid Jumblat, the son of the slain leftist leader, Kamal Jumblat, toured the troubled Chuf, region south of Beirut during the weekend and assuaged Christian villagers who fear more violence in revenge for the leftist leader's murder.

Unofficial reports from the Chuf, area said at least 141 persons had been killed after Wednesday's slaying of the elder Jumblat and two of his companions in the village of Mukhtara, 26 miles south of Beirut.

Beirut newspapers, quoting sources close to rightist leaders who visited President Elias Sarkis yesterday, said some of the persons responsible for the revenge killings have already been arrested. Security sources said at least 17 persons had been taken into custody.

Rightist leaders, including former President Suleiman Franjieh, National Liberal party leader Camille Chamoun and Phalangist party head Pierre Gemayel, also demanded an increase in security measures in the Chuf area to prevent further violence.

Mr. Sarkis met for an hour yesterday with the members of the quadripartite Arab League committee in charge of mediating a normalization of Palestinian-Lebanese relations and reinterpreting the 1969 Cairo agreement governing those relations.

Sources close to the presidential palace said an amended version of the Cairo agreement has already been approved by the governments of the committee members—Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Syria.

The amended version imposes greater restrictions on Palestinian movements in Lebanese cities, villages and areas bordering Israel in the south of the country, the sources said.

Israel's 'Security Prisoners' Live in an Overcrowded Limbo

By H.D.S. Greenway

ASHKELON, Israel, March 20 (WP).—Locked away behind the gray concrete and barbed-wire walls of the maximum security prison of Ashkelon are 400 Arab "security prisoners"—most of them condemned to spend the rest of their lives in a curious limbo. Most of them are Palestinians, the majority of them from the occupied territories, who have been caught engaging in, or plotting, acts of violence against the state of Israel.

To the Israelis they are simply terrorists and murderers whose crimes are to be considered worse than those of ordinary criminals. The prisoners consider themselves, according to the prison authorities, to be freedom fighters in a just war and even behind bars they remain highly motivated and politicized.

To give them prisoner-of-war status is out of the question, as far as Israel is concerned. To do so would be to recognize the legitimacy of the Palestinian organizations to which they belong. Yet, privately, Israeli officials have speculated that, if there is to be a peace treaty between Israel and the Arabs, some of the prisoners here might be released in an amnesty.

The prisoners of Ashkelon have become a focus of national attention in Israel because in the last three months they have been engaging in intermittent hunger strikes and work stoppages to protest their living conditions. Sympathy strikes have been organized in other prisons around the country and their cause has been taken up not only by relatives demonstrating on the West Bank but also by a small bank of Israeli activists interested in human rights.

There are approximately 3,100 non-Israeli prisoners in Israeli jails, according to official sources, and about 80 per cent of them are security prisoners. In Ashkelon prison no one is serving less than a 15-year sentence and 350 are condemned to life sentences.

They live 10, 20, sometimes 30 to a cell, so crowded that there is little room to step between them when they are sleeping. There are no chairs, tables or beds. They sleep on rubber mats less than a centimeter thick. They are brought buckets of food which they eat on the floor of their cells.

According to Felicia Langer, an Israeli lawyer representing one of the Ashkelon prisoners, the hunger strikers have no political demands other than to be treated the same as Israeli prisoners. Mrs. Langer, a leading activist and a member of Israel's Communist party, is well known in Israel for her defense of human rights in the occupied territories.

'Propaganda Bombs'

According to the authorities, the hunger strikes are nothing more than another attempt to harm the state of Israel. Police Minister Shlomo Hillel was quoted recently as saying that the security prisoners had committed murder and sabotage against Israel while they were free and that now, from behind bars, they were just throwing "propaganda bombs."

The authorities also insist that, for the most part, the security prisoners are not treated worse than common criminals.

The authorities readily admit that there is serious overcrowding. Prison Service Commissioner Haim Levi said recently that the average living space per prisoner in Israel is 2.2 square meters, while overseas the average is 8.9 square meters. In Hebron prison, on the West Bank, the prisoners have less than a square meter of living room, he said.

The prison authorities have also said that there are no beds for security prisoners because they might break them up and use them for weapons. The warden of Ashkelon prison, David Distelfeld, said that the real reason was that there was no room in the cells for beds.

The prisoners also have a wide range of other complaints concerning the food, medical attention, visits from relatives, access to reading materials and other matters.

Red Cross Statement

The International Red Cross is allowed access to Israeli prisons and, contrary to press reports, they have not given the prisons a clean bill of health. In January, the Red Cross issued a statement because of press reports. It said that, although there had been some improvements, "a number of problems that have been raised regularly by the Red Cross have not been solved. One such problem is overcrowding. In addition some improvements relating to medical services, cultural facilities and family contacts suggested by the delegates and mentioned to the Red Cross by the detainees on strike in Ashkelon . . . have not been implemented. The Red Cross considers that these problems should be solved quickly, particularly the overcrowding."

I was recently given the opportunity to inspect the prison at Ashkelon. The main building where the cells are located is an old Taggert fort—one of the many forts around the country that were built by the British 40 years ago to combat violent anti-Zionist Arab nationalism and opposition to the British mandate. Most of them are still used by the Israelis.

Warden Distelfeld said that most of his prisoners were better educated than common criminals and that they were fanatical supporters of the Palestinian cause. One prisoner, the leader of a guerrilla band in the mountains around Hebron, had killed his own brother for a security lapse, the warden said. Another, cornered and wounded by Israeli security forces, had calmly amputated his own damaged leg with an ax and continued firing at the Israelis until captured. "You cannot expect acquiescence from men such as this," the warden said, speaking through an interpreter.

He said crowding was worse for security prisoners than for ordinary criminals. The prison system had not been prepared for the 1967 war and the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, he said, and the system could not keep pace with daily roundups of terrorists.

Besides overcrowding, the warden said, the life of a security prisoner differed from a common criminal in only three respects. Security prisoners are allowed only one visit a month instead of two, and then only by a close relative. They are not eligible for time off for good behavior and are not allowed to have a temporary parole after serving one-third of their term, as are common criminals.

The medical facilities at Ashkelon appeared adequate and the prisoners have frequent access to doctors and dentists. There was no way to judge how well the doctors actually treated the prisoners—the complaint is that the Israeli doctors give the Arabs only perfunctory examinations.

The food in the prison kitchen also appeared to be adequate in terms of quantity and a balanced diet. The prisoners were lunching on rice, fried fish with vegetable sauce and fruit. The prisoners complain of hunger, however.

Censored Reading

The reading material that security prisoners are allowed is heavily censored compared to what common criminals are allowed. But there is a library of Arabic, Hebrew and foreign-language books.

Improvements are being made. A new wing is being built, hot water is being piped into the new cells and the diet is improving. The warden insists these are normal and continuing improvements and have nothing to do with pressure from the prisoners.

The warden said that during the hunger strike the prisoners had been force fed with tubes down their throats and, according to Mrs. Langer, the prisoners submitted to this without struggle or resistance. The strike was broken, he said, by transferring many offenders to different prisons.

There is no real liaison between the warden and the prisoners to resolve complaints and there appears to be a lack of psychiatric attention. Fifteen years to life in a small cell crowded in with 20 other men cannot be other than a form of torture, but other than that I saw no evidence of prisoners having been beaten or abused. However, strike leaders have been singled out for special treatment including solitary confinement.

Although the most recent hunger strike appeared to have been broken, there was evidence that the prisoners are still refusing to work in work shops turning out material for the Israeli defense force.

Quake Jolts Luzon

MANILA, March 20 (AP).—An earthquake centered in a remote mountain province rocked Manila and much of Luzon, the main island of the Philippines, early yesterday. One man was killed and there was minor damage in the capital.

'Disaffection' in Zaire Is Seen Factor in Invasion Progress

By Caryle Murphy

WASHINGTON, March 20 (WP).—The Zairian government has so far been unsuccessful in repelling the invasion by about 4,500 Katangans from neighboring Angola in part because there is a "profound disaffection" with the government of Mobutu Sese Seku among both the general population and the 40,000-man army, according to informed sources here.

Although logistical problems such as lack of fuel and spare parts for air transport have played a large role in preventing a stronger response to the invasion, these practical problems apparently are not the only ones President Mobutu faces in this latest threat to his rule.

According to a source, although President Mobutu had expected the invasion of the Katangan exiles in January, he merely reinforced the border guard at the Angola-Zaire frontier town of Dilolo.

The suspects he did not send reinforcements to the Katanga region, because he feared uprisings in other urban areas," the source said.

The same source said that unlike the Zairian Army's defeat in Angola, where it supported a pro-Western nationalist movement, some army units have refused to go where they were ordered.

Warm Welcome

According to a U.S. Embassy spokesman in Kinshasa, the Katangan invaders received a warm welcome in some villages. A former president of Katanga said this could be because the people in the area remember the Katanga days as the good days." The "Katanga days" are the years (1960-63) that Moise Tshombe ran the mineral-rich province, now called Shaba, as a separate state.

Some people, the former president said, have complained that roads have not fixed and that bribes have to be paid to get anything done. Another source said that teachers' and soldiers' salaries have sometimes been "spotty—the money never arrived from Kinshasa," the capital.

According to University of Wisconsin African history professor, Jan Vansina, the disaffection from the Mobutu government was also recently expressed in a strongly worded pastoral letter sent out by the Catholic archbishop in Lubumbashi which criticized the exploitation of the people by those in power.

Mr. Vansina said that Mr. Mobutu reportedly called in the Catholic bishops and demanded that they repudiate the letter but they refused to do so.

"There is a feeling of absolutely everyone that the country is being plundered by the '200 families'," Mr. Vansina said. The "200 families" is a Zairian term for the privileged class that runs the country, he said.

Senator Urges Caution

WASHINGTON, March 20 (WP)—Sen. Dick Clark; D-Iowa, after talks with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, last week urged "extreme caution" over any deeper U.S. military involvement in the conflict in Zaire.

Sen. Clark is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Africa. Until last night he avoided any comment on the emergency airlift of about $2 million worth of U.S. military and medical supplies to Zaire, to repel what it calls "an invasion" from across its border with Angola.

Military, diplomatic and intelligence information on the crisis in Zaire is "highly inadequate," Sen. Clark said, because "we have been almost entirely dependent on Zaire government sources."

"There may be justifiable grounds for assisting Zaire at this time," he said, "but this judgment cannot be made on the meager information available."

Sen. Clark said he had "no objection to humanitarian and nonmilitary assistance" being sent now to Zaire.

"However," he cautioned, "I have serious doubts about the effectiveness of aid in this crisis in light of the unstable situation in the country and the disorganization of the government's forces."

"I therefore urge extreme caution," he said, "until the facts of the situation are better known. Until the nature of the crisis is clarified, I do not think any deeper involvement is justified."

Accord Reached On S.-W. Africa Interim Regime

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, March 20 (UPI).—The South African-sponsored talks on South-West Africa (Namibia) have reached an agreement on the form of interim government for the disputed, diamond-rich territory.

Dirk Mudge, a white rancher who is the chairman of the constitutional talks, said Friday that he expected the South African Parliament to ratify the draft constitution and that interim self-government would "be a fact by the end of July."

South African Prime Minister John Vorster last year said the territory, administered by Pretoria in defiance of the United Nations, would be granted independence by Dec. 31, 1978. The territory has been run by South Africa since 1919, first under a League of Nations mandate and subsequently a UN mandate, withdrawn in 1966.

The South-West Africa People's Organization, recognized by the UN the "only legitimate" liberation movement in the region, has refused to participate in the constitutional talks and has rejected in advance any arrangement reached under the aegis of South Africa.

Under the agreement announced by Mr. Mudge, South Africa will retain control of the key security, foreign affairs and communications departments in the interim government.

Union Leader's Body Discovered in Nevada

LAS VEGAS, March 20 (Reuters).—The body of missing union leader Al Bramlet, 60, has been found in the Nevada desert by two rock collectors, police said.

The body, buried in a makeshift grave under a pile of rocks, was discovered 40 miles southeast of here.

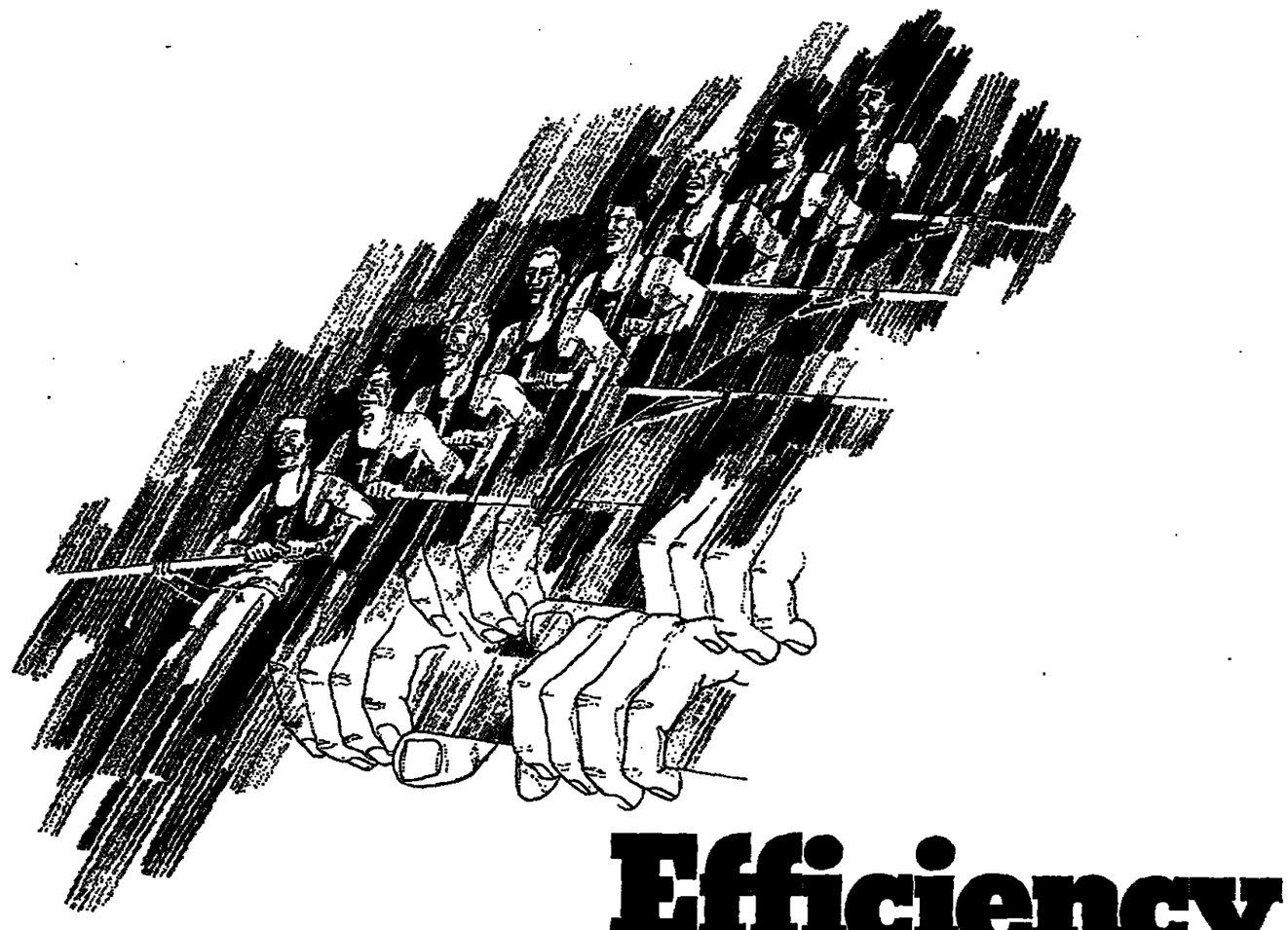
Mr. Bramlet, leader of the powerful Culinary Workers Union since 1953, disappeared on Feb. 24 on his way home from Las Vegas airport after a trip to Reno. His car was later found abandoned.

France Reopens Summit Issue

THE HAGUE, March 20 (Reuters).—France, under heavy criticism in the Netherlands for opposing European Economic Community participation in the Western world's economic summit meeting in May, has told the Dutch it was prepared to discuss the issue at a meeting of EEC leaders next week.

The French Embassy here took the unusual step of issuing a statement to deny Dutch press reports that Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud had vetoed any discussion of the matter at the summit-level European Council meeting in Rome on March 25.

The Netherlands and the other small countries in the Common Market want the EEC Commission president, Roy Jenkins, to get an invitation to the seven-nation economic summit conference in London on May 7. At present, only Britain, West Germany, France and Italy cut of the Nine will join the United States, Canada and Japan at the conference.



Efficiency

It doesn't show on the balance sheet, but it's one of WestLB's most important assets

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With a balance sheet total of close on DM 64,000 million, the backing of the State of North Rhine Westphalia and the regional organization of the Sparkassen (local universal banks), WestLB not only has an exceptionally solid foundation; its functions as a bank incorporated under public law give it access to vast resources.

These funds, which are enlarged by the authorization to issue its own bearer bonds, enable WestLB's team of experienced bankers to offer its customers a wide range of universal banking services; from full commercial banking services to tailor-made finance leasing, and from syndicated loans to private placements.

WestLB's international clients have come to appreciate the Bank's flexibility. After evaluating a corporate or public customer's requirements, WestLB selects and recommends the appropriate financing package. It may involve the organization of an underwriting syndicate, a private placement, a Eurocurrency loan or even a direct participation. Perhaps finance leasing is called for, and if the setting-up of operations in Germany is contemplated, WestLB can arrange for the planning, building and complete leasing of suitable real estate and equipment. A highly developed advisory service on mergers and acquisitions rounds off the many facilities.

Both investment counselling and portfolio management benefit from the Bank's vast experience in sponsoring its own funds and the successful management of mutual and real estate funds. WestLB's daily trading on leading German stock exchanges, active stockbroking and bond dealing provide it with an in-depth familiarity with the securities business.

However, efficiency is only one of the many qualities WestLB has to offer. Before making a final choice about your international banking partner you should ask yourself other important questions. "Is the bank absolutely trustworthy?" "Has it the depth of experience I need?" "Is it truly international?"

For WestLB's answers, contact us directly, or ask your local bankers to put you in touch with us.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Monday, March 21, 1977 *

The Prophet Carter

President Carter seems determined to play the role of world prophet of human rights. It suits the spirits and political tastes of many Americans, and it obviously suits the President. He was in full throat the other evening at the United Nations, declaring that because the members had signed the UN Charter, "*no member . . . can claim* that mistreatment of its citizens is solely its own business." We are not aware that any other president has propounded so bold and sweeping a rationale for interference in other nations' internal affairs, for that is, of course, what it is. The messianic component in American foreign policy has not been stated so purely since Woodrow Wilson's time.

It is inspiring. It is morally satisfying. It is, to the President, politically useful. But is it sensible? Is Mr. Carter aware of the *problems he is creating for American* foreign policy by his damn-the-torpedoes approach on this question? The United States has every right to champion its values or, if you will, its ideology. It has every right to use its patronage and money to that end. But it is idle to think that many other countries *in the world appreciate our* values either philosophically or politically. To Americans, our values are our pride. To most others, American values constitute the basis of a challenge to sitting governments and the existing order. It is not in the cards that most governments will freely cooperate with the United States in this area.

To a certain extent, we can and should cajole and shame foreign governments into giving real life to the values—American values—which they have formally accepted. That would seem to be the minimal effect of Mr. Carter's pledge of American support to the various UN human rights documents he cited on Thursday evening. They can be marginally useful as levers; the United States, to use them in that way, must support them itself, as he asked. But those documents are far from the mainspring of most countries' policies. We can deplore that condition, but not ignore it.

Secretary of State Vance suggested the other day that it might be better for the State Department to issue its reports on other countries' human rights on a private basis. Unsurprisingly, he seems to have found that, when you clobber a nation publicly on this issue, you risk arousing its nationalism in a way that not only damages other American interests but rebounds upon human rights. Now that Brazil and a group of Latin countries have dropped out of the military aid program in reaction to U.S. reports on their human-rights situations, for instance, the American handle on rights as well as other matters has been reduced. Whether other governments find us intrusive and arrogant (as they do) is not so important as that we have diminished our power to deal effectively with them.

Perhaps it is worthwhile nonetheless to proceed. But certainly we should do so only with an explicit awareness of the cost and the likelihood of success.

A cynic might say that Mr. Carter recognizes this fact of life by going to the United Nations, a forum so accustomed to rhetorical extravagance that his own will hardly disturb the nature of things. He complained, *for instance*, that the UN has alternately neglected and "politicized" human rights issues, as though this were somehow startling in an organization whose majority regularly passes resolutions condemning "imperialism" and "Zionism," as though, for that matter, Mr. Carter himself has not politicized human rights by his own emphasis on the matter. But Mr. Carter does not appear to us to be that cynical. He seems really to believe in rights with a passion, perhaps a religious passion, overflowing not only diplomatic convention but, in our judgment, diplomatic common sense as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Carter's Mideast Vision

Israelis, Arabs and their respective supporters around the world are in a tizzy because of President Carter's recent definition of the issues that must be faced on the way to Middle East negotiations later this year. There is some evidence that President Carter stumbled into detailed discussion of these ideas sooner than his diplomats had intended, but there is nothing makeshift or *accidental about the policy he intends to* pursue. It is a wise policy, and whatever its momentary effect on Arab conclaves or Israeli elections or the parade of Middle Eastern visitors to Washington, it ought to be judged on the merits.

Already, the elements are being yanked out of context as Arabs celebrate the magic word of a "homeland" for Palestinians or essential Israeli "withdrawal" to the 1967 *frontiers, while the Israelis celebrate Amer*ican acceptance of their definition of "peace." It is the package that counts, because Carter's basic contribution is the firm proposal that the parties aim their negotiations at real peace, real withdrawal and a real solution to the problem of the Palestinians.

The President spelled this out clearly in response to a question in Clinton, Mass., the other night, but the essence of his remarks seems not to have sunk in. Here they are:

"I think one of the finest acts of the world nations that has ever occurred was to establish the state of Israel. So the first prerequisite of a lasting peace is the recognition of Israel by her neighbors: Israel's right to exist; *Israel's right to exist permanently*; Israel's right to exist in peace. That means that over a period of months or years the borders between Israel and Syria, Israel and Lebanon, Israel and Jordan, Israel and Egypt must be opened up to travel, to tourism, to cultural exchange, to trade, so that no matter who the leaders might be in those countries the people themselves will have formed a mutual understanding and comprehension in a sense of a common purpose to avoid the repetitious wars and death that have afflicted that region so long. That is the first prerequisite of peace.

"The second one is very important and very, very difficult: that is, the establishment of permanent borders for Israel. The Arab countries say that Israel must withdraw to the pre-1967 borderlines. Israel says that they must adjust those lines to some degree to insure their own security. That is a matter to be negotiated between the Arab countries on the one side and Israel on the other. But borders are still a matter of great trouble and a matter of great difficulty, and there are strong differences of opinion now.

"And the third ultimate requirement for peace is to deal with the Palestinian problem. The Palestinians claim up to this moment that Israel has no right to be there, that the land belongs to the Palestinians and they have never yet given up their publicly professed commitment to destroy Israel. That has to be overcome.

"There has to be a homeland provided for the Palestinian refugees who have suffered for many, many years. And the exact way to solve the Palestinian problem is one that first of all addresses itself right now to the Arab countries and then, secondly, to the Arab countries negotiating with Israel.

"Those three major elements have got to be solved before a Middle Eastern solution can be prescribed. . . .

"I think it is accurate to say that of all the nations in the world we are the one that is most trusted, not completely, but most trusted by the Arab countries and also Israel. I guess both sides have some doubt about us. But we will have to act kind of as a *catalyst to bring about their ability to negotiate* successfully with one another. . . ."

To those caught up in conflict, there is never a good time for cutting through to the hard questions. Good time or no, this is a fair vision of the American purpose and method in the Middle East.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Rights in Ulster

Because the Ulster crisis is so intransigent, we often fail to see the wood for the trees. But there is one sharp, uncomfortable and tragic fact that no citizen of the United Kingdom or the Irish Republic should forget. It is that what began, more than eight years ago now, as a campaign to achieve fuller civil rights in Northern Ireland, has culminated in the loss of the greatest civil right of all—the right to freedom from murder.

One hopeful development is that the irrational nature of the IRA campaign is increasingly being accepted around the world. Last week Sen. Edward Kennedy and three other prominent Irish-Americans appealed to their compatriots to stop the flow of money and guns to Ulster. That is a belated and welcome gesture, as is President Carter's attempt to remove ambiguities left by his wooing of the Irish vote last year.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 21, 1902

NEW YORK—An interesting and partially successful test of a new system of wireless telephony was made near this city today in the presence of some capitalists. The experiments were carried out between an instrument on shore and an instrument on a steamer a quarter of a mile away for the purpose of demonstrating the marine value of the invention.

Fifty Years Ago

March 21, 1927

LONDON—A suggestion that the number of women to be allowed annually to matriculate into Oxford University should be limited by statute, first made in public by Joseph Wells last October on his retirement from the vice-chancellorship, has provided matter for considerable discussion. Strong arguments have been heard both for and against the measure.

Mauldin © 1977 Chicago Sun-Times.

'Howard Who?'

Birth of a Salesman

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Jimmy Carter is turning into the greatest advertising salesman since J. Walter Thompson. He is using the powers of the presidency and the powers of modern communications *to the full and is clearly answer*ing the question that has been on everybody's mind: he's going to be an activist, interventionist President.

The man is all over the place. In a single week, he intervened in the skirmishes in Zaire, wiped out all remaining travel restrictions on U.S. citizens, signed the ban on the importation of chrome from Rhodesia, and asked the Congress to raise U.S. foreign aid from $6.3 billion to $7.4 billion.

That was only part of his agenda. Meanwhile, he flew to Clinton, Mass., for a televised town meeting with the locals, spent the night in a stranger's house, flew on to Charleston, W. Va., for a seminar on the energy crisis, and showed up *later* that night for another nationwide TV address to the United Nations.

New Hairdo

He even had time to get a new hairdo—shorter in front and longer in back—and he ended the week *by swapping jokes with the* members of the Gridiron Club and their guests in the capital. At this rate, if he were paid by the hour, he would not even make the minimum wage.

A pattern is beginning to emerge from all this—a patchwork pattern but still fairly clear. He is obviously trying to prove Woodrow Wilson's dictum that if a president can dominate the lines of communication and strike the popular mood of the people, no political force can stand against him. But he is going about this in a most unusual way.

He is not laying out broad and sweeping new programs carefully defined in advance, and asking for support. He is not even saying that he has the answers to our problems. But he is not deterred by the complexities and ambiguities of modern life, and seems determined to clarify these complexities and ambiguities even if he has no answer to them.

"We can only improve this world," he told the United Nations, "if we are realistic about its complexities. The disagreements *we face are deeply rooted*, and they often raise difficult philosophical as well as practical issues."

Thus on the issue of human rights, he knows that he cannot compel other nations to be humane or even decent to their citizens, but he rejects the notion that he should not speak out against inhumane treatment, even if the Soviets won't listen and the *Latin Americans refuse U.S.* military aid.

He knew in advance that the Israelis and the Arabs would reject his suggestion that they accept the pre-1967 borders in a series of withdrawals over a number of years, but he threw it out anyway so that both sides would at least start thinking about it. Somebody had to change the question, he remarked privately.

He knew there was little chance that the Soviets would agree to "strict controls or even a freeze on new types and new generations of weaponry, with a deep reduction in the strategic arms on both sides," but he launched the idea anyway—again to expand the range of thought.

Most presidents since Wilson have not acted this way. They have preferred to limit their proposals to what seemed attainable or to define their larger objectives in private discussions, but Carter ventures beyond the attainable and even beyond the normal *boundaries of internal national* affairs.

To Cain's question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Carter answers yes. *"The search for peace and* justice," he told the members of the UN, means also respect for human dignity. All the signatories of the UN Charter have pledged themselves to observe and respect basic human rights. Thus, no member of the United Nations can claim that mistreatment of its citizens is solely its own business.

"Equally, no member can avoid its responsibilities to review and to speak when torture or unwarranted deprivation of freedom occurs in any part of the world."

This activist, interventionist, moralist approach to national and world affairs is generally admired, but also raises two questions here and elsewhere:

First, will it lead him into unnecessary adventures, as in his *sudden shipment of supplies to* Zaire the other day? What was the justification for this lurch into the African tangle? And *why was it not discussed in ad*vance with the Congress?

Access to Media

Second, how *do you maintain* some kind of balance between the major American political parties or even between the White House and the Congress, when the President has quick access to the radio and television networks, to helicopters and jet planes that enable him to whirl around the nation and dominate the news and the activities of the federal legislature, especially when a president comes along who knows how to use this kind of power? This second question has often been debated here. What would happen if we had a president who had the *ability* and the will to reach an audience of millions any time he liked while the Senate was babbling away to itself?

Kennedy had the ability but not the will or the energy to dominate the lines of communication. Johnson had the will and the energy, but not the ability. Ditto Jerry Ford. Nixon had the will and almost made the world safe for hypocrisy, but he did not have the confidence or the courage to operate in the open.

Carter, however, has the ability, the energy, and even the determination to use these modern instruments. He even speaks in sentences—an almost unprecedented presidential gift—and he risks exposure of his thought, even before he has refined it into policy.

Washington does not quite know what to make of all this. The man keeps telling the truth about *this tormented world and acting* like a normal human being. While everybody else sees the problems, he says: "I see a hopeful world. We are eager to take part in the shaping of this world." Which may or may not be true of the nation as a whole, but Jimmy Carter is certainly eager.

At the Source of Terror

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—One reason the Arab-Israeli dispute is so hard to settle is that both sides are philosophically persuaded they are involved in a just confrontation. Jews, persecuted in Europe and the Middle East, who joined their brethren in modern Israel, are convinced they have a right to be there and intend to stay.

Expropriated Arabs claim a similar right to return. Their own non-Palestinian brethren endorse this view, also demanding return of Egyptian, Jordanian and Syrian territory seized by Israel since May, 1967. Many Palestinian Arabs seem far from ready to accept the ultimate existence of any Israel at all.

In 1970, Yassir Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), told me: "We have always rejected the 1967 UN resolution (242) and we still reject it." His chief political officer, Farouk Kaddoumi, recently repeated the PLO was determined to retain its present "covenant" which plans to destroy Israel gradually.

Arab Differences

Thus the so-called "moderate" Arabs have a difficult time persuading either the "Rejection Front"—which wants no vestige of Israel left—or any faction inside Israel that those same "moderates" have enough authority to achieve any compromise. The "Rejection Front" is strongly backed by Iraq and Libya with indications of some aid from non-Arab Cuba.

Altogether, this impasse provides an increasing global danger because it impinges on the two major military threats: First, involvement of the superpowers in a nuclear war resulting from another conflict in Palestine; second, the spread of ever more threatening terrorist menaces around the world.

Terrorism is no new phenomenon. When Gavrilo Princip was tried for assassinating Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand (a crime that ignited World War I), he confessed to deliberate "terrorism." Leon Trotsky boasted "more than a thousand terrorist acts of all kinds were perpetrated in Transcaucasia alone during 1905-1907, the years of the first [pre-1917 Russian] revolution."

Atomic Threat

So far nuclear destruction is a less active threat than terrorism although there is a growing possibility that trained political gangsters may soon either hijack atomic warheads, manufacture crude ones of their own, or employ nuclear waste for deadly purposes. The point to stress is that most existing terrorist bands are at least indirectly connected with Palestinian Arab groups.

Although Arafat now claims to be "moderate," there is evidence his own PLO fostered the Black September extremists who murdered two U.S. diplomats and one Belgian in Khartoum (1973) and a group of Israeli athletes in Munich during the 1972 Olympics. The smaller PFLP (People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine) makes no pretense of moderation.

Palestine extremist techniques are based on those taught by *Carlos Marighela, a dead Brazil*ian terrorist, and Abraham Guillen. Marighela insisted: "Terrorism is an arm the revolutionary can never relinquish."

Leading Exponents

And although terrorism has been *employed this century by* Russians against their regime, by Israelis against Britain and Arabs, by Arabs against Israel and its friends, by Cypriots against British, by Algerians against French and vice-versa, as well as by various Africans and Latin Americans, its most widespread contemporary exponents are linked to the Palestinian "Rejection Front."

Consider: leaders of the PLO, *IRA* (official), the Italian Potere Operaio and what became West Germany's Baader-Meinhof gang met in Milan in 1973. Leaders of the IRA (official) told me members had trained with the PFLP. Carlos (Ilyich Ramirez Sanches), who masterminded the Vienna raid on OPEC (1976), works with the "Rejection Front."

Both the Baader-Meinhof "Red Army Faction" and the Japanese "Red Army" (Rengo Sekigun) gangs are tied in closely with Carlos and have been involved in anti-Israeli terrorism like the Tel Aviv airport shootout and the hijacking of an Air France plane to Entebbe.

Qadhafi Aid

Although Libyan President Qadhafi says he avoids direct interventions, he has until recently aided Moslem guerrillas in the south Philippines, the IRA (provisional) and even the Hamafi Moslems who so seared Washington. It is said Qadhafi gave them $3 million in 1973 to buy a mosque.

All of which underscores that it is more than ever necessary to settle the Arab-Israeli question soon. If such is not done, unwise statesmen or terrorists connected with the confrontation may blow the earth up. This could be achieved wholesale, by miscalculated war, or retail, by terrorism.

There is also the unpleasant possibility of new-fashioned nuclear terrorism. One thing is certain: accompanying any formal Palestine settlement should be a UN codicil pledging signatories not to aid, abet or provide sanctuary to terrorists.

In Vance Visit to Russia

Carter May Propose Bold Arms-Cut Option

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON—The Carter administration is studying the possibility of a new strategic arms control treaty that would require the United States and the Soviet Union to scrap several hundred missiles and bombers each.

The option, one of several that officials have been working on in advance of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's trip to Moscow next weekend, would fix a ceiling of 1,500 strategic weapons in each nation's arsenal.

That would force the Soviets to dismantle more than 100 long-range weapons and the United States more than 600.

Officials concede that so bold a proposal probably does not have much chance of early Russian acceptance. A reduction of 200 to 300 below the 2,400-weapon ceiling tentatively agreed at Vladivostok in 1974 should have better prospects, they say.

Carter Serious

But the fact that the 1,500-weapon option is under active study at all, officials say, is testimony to the seriousness of President Carter in trying to push American—and eventually Soviet—strategists to start thinking about really dramatic cuts in nuclear-force levels on both sides.

In his first foreign policy address as President, delivered at United Nations headquarters last Thursday, Carter provided an insight into his thinking when he warned that the "staggering arms race . . . has only increased the risk of conflict."

He said his preference was for "a deep reduction" in the nuclear arsenals of the superpowers, but gave no clue as to the extent of the cuts he had in mind.

About a year ago the Russians held out the possibility of reducing the 2,400-weapon ceiling by 200 to 300, but only as part of a package that would have permitted that the Soviet Backfire bomber, which the United States insists has strategic range, not be counted under the ceiling, and would have required very severe range and numerical restrictions on American Cruise missiles.

Officials familiar with SALT planning under the Carter administration say the President must this week decide on the negotiating strategy to be followed in Moscow by Vance and a team of top arms control agency, Pentagon, State Department and National Security Council officials.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, it is understood reliably, often provided the new U.S. proposals to Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin a few days in advance, to give Russian leaders a chance to consult with their experts before top-level talks.

Carter must decide whether he wants to continue that practice. He also must decide whether to lay a couple of illustrative alternative package agreements on the table, or merely have his negotiators discuss current thinking on a series of SALT issues in order to draw out Soviet thinking.

The major issues, officials say, *focus on Cruise missiles*, the Backfire, the overall level of permitted forces together with subceilings for multiple-warhead missiles and very large ICBMs, mobile land-based missiles and qualitative constraints on developing and deploying new systems.

Within the administration, the toughest single issue concerns the Cruise missile, a small, accurate, relatively cheap pilotless drone that can be fired from bombers, from land-launchers, from surface ships and through the torpedo tubes of submarines.

Because it is virtually impossible to tell from spy satellites whether a Cruise missile is armed with a nuclear or non-nuclear warhead, or even if it carries only a reconnaissance camera, radar-jamming devices, care must be taken that any limitations aimed at nuclear models not preclude the use of other versions.

The range of Cruise missiles is also extremely difficult to judge. In previous negotiations, proposals were made by the Russians and the Americans that would have provided different ranges, for example, for air-launched Cruise missiles and ship-launched versions. Some U.S. planners would prefer to simplify the issue by putting a maximum range of about 1,500 miles on all Cruise missiles, thereby precluding development of strategic ranges (3,000 miles or more), while retaining ranges useful for strategic bombers and from NATO ground bases in Britain.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff believe the Russian Backfire bomber has strategic range, and this should be counted in the ceiling established for missiles and bombers. Others would argue only for a numerical limit, that the number of Backfires the Russians could deploy outside the ceiling, with constraints on aerial refueling tankers for them, or on the bases they can be deployed to.

Backfire Important

Some planners point out that as the negotiated overall ceiling is reduced, either in a SALT II treaty or subsequent agreement, the Backfire will become increasingly important to take into account because it can deliver nuclear bombs and missiles against much of the United States, even without refueling, if it lands in Cuba after the attack. Many B-52 bombers, they point out, are planned to land in such places as Turkey and Iran after finishing their strikes.

Three overall ceilings are being looked at: 2,400, 2,000 and 1,[illegible]. Under each level, there is a commensurately lower level for multiple-warhead missiles—from as high as 1,320 to as low as 1,00[illegible] and for super-large SS-18's, missiles permitted the Russians from a high of 308 today to as low as 150.

Overall, the Russians today have about 2,560 strategic weapons, compared to about 2,150 for the United States. Some planners think the Russians might be interested in cutting the overall ceiling because then the United States would have to get rid of some of its deployed bombers and missiles, too. Under the Vladivostok formula, the Russians would have to cut about 150 of their weapons and the United States would have the right—however unlikely it would be for it to do it—to build it up by 250 weapons.

In the SALT-I negotiations, the United States attempted to limit mobile land-based ICBMs on the argument that it would be very hard to verify numbers of launchers that could be moved around and hidden. The Russians refused.

Tracked Vehicle

The Soviets have since developed the SS-16 missile, which is carried on a tracked transporter-launch vehicle. The identical vehicle is used to carry the SS-20, a medium-range missile which comprises the first two stages of the SS-16.

When President Carter made a recent press conference address on the problem of mobile missiles, he suggested that if the Russians would stop deploying the SS-16 (and presumably the SS-16 as well), the United States might scrap its plans to develop its first mobile land-based missile, the MX, which would be about twice as large as Minuteman.

President Carter, officials say, also wants to try to slow the qualitative arms race. Thus proposals are being examined which would severely limit the amount of developmental testing of strategic weapons and would permit each side to deploy no more than one new type of strategic weapon every five years or so.

"The President has not made definite views on where he'd like this process to come out," an official said. "He's moving at the bureaucracy. It remains to be seen if he can move the Russians."

Mr. Beecher, a member of the Washington bureau of the Boston Globe, is a former Air Force defense secretary for public affairs.

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Who Leads or Lags?

Nothing Adds Up in Nuclear Math

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON (WP).—Whether the United States or the Soviet Union is ahead in strategic nuclear weapons is an argument anyone can engage in and no one can definitively win. This is because there is something for everybody in the new nuclear math, the numbers the Pentagon issues each January on how much destruction the two superpowers have aimed at each other.

U.S. hawks, in demanding more weapons, can cite the Soviet lead in sheer tonnage of H-bombs. Doves, in calling for a halt to the arms race, can cite the American lead in the numbers of bombs and warheads. There is no argument is joined.

The numbers used in those arguments show that, at a minimum, both sides have far more than they need for inflicting "unacceptable" damage on the other after absorbing a first strike. That is the level that has long been accepted as the basis for nuclear deterrence—the doctrine that it is said to keep the two nuclear superpowers from blowing each other up.

McNamara View

During the 1960s Defense Secretary Robert McNamara repeatedly tried to measure how much nuclear might was needed to make the policy of mutual deterrence work. Soviet leaders, Mr. McNamara judged, would be deterred from pushing their button if the United States had enough bombs to destroy "one-fifth to one-fourth" of the Soviet population and "one-half of her industrial capacity" after the United States had absorbed a first strike.

The destructive capability of the U.S. nuclear arsenal, and that of the Russians' arsenal, has gone far beyond that scale of retaliatory strength.

The United States has 8,500 bombs available to drop on the Soviet Union's 60 major military targets and 200 cities. The Soviet Union has 4,000 bombs for corresponding targets in the United States.

Each superpower has built nuclear delivery systems for those bombs—long-range bombers, land-based intercontinental missiles and missile-firing submarines. The three-pronged force is called a "triad" in the argot of war planners.

Pentagon officials defend the size of its warhead and bomb stockpile on grounds that no one knows how many would be destroyed in a surprise attack, miss their targets or be knocked down by Soviet defenses. They have a ready answer to the question of how much is enough in providing security in numbers. Less than one-fourth of the U.S. force of 41 nuclear missile-armed submarines could deliver 1,600 H-bombs of 50 kilotons each in a second strike.

Piggybacking Capacity

The warhead advantage on the U.S. side is due, primarily, to the technology of piggybacking several H-bombs on one missile—MIRV (Multiple Independent-Targetable Re-Entry Vehicle). MIRV, for example, has multiplied 14-fold the number of bombs one missile tube on a Poseidon sub could fire at the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, which in the early days of the missile race opted for giant missiles with big H-bombs up front, is now narrowing the U.S. lead and multiplying its missile warheads. The Joint Chiefs of Staff warn that the United States dare not let the Soviet Union push ahead in quantity and quality of strategic nuclear weaponry.

Nonetheless, Soviet defense planners feel obliged to keep up with what they conceive to be rough equivalency with the United States. This is the underlying dynamic of the nuclear arms race.

The Brookings Institution estimates that when the U.S. and Soviet megatonnage is put on a comparable basis—equivalent megatonnage—the Soviet Union controls 5.3 billion tons of explosive power as compared with 1.2 billion tons for the United States.

Accuracy Is Crucial

Accuracy is the crucial multiplier in the new nuclear math. Only megatons that count are those that arrive on target. A Minuteman missile with a 1.5-megaton warhead hitting a half-mile from its target has the same chance of destroying a missile silo as a 12-megaton weapon exploding a mile from its target. The United States has opted for higher accuracy and less megatonnage in its warheads. Of the 1,054 ICBMs listed in the U.S. inventory, 54 are Titan-2 liquid-fueled missiles with 9-megaton warheads and the rest are ICBMs from the Minuteman family, each carrying smaller but more accurately propelled warheads.

The margin of accuracy for the Titan-2 is one mile, for the Minuteman-3, one-quarter mile.

On the nuclear evolution scale, the United States moved from the 9-megaton Titan-2 to the submarine-launched Poseidon, which can fire clusters of 10 warheads of 50 kilotons each within a margin of accuracy of less than four city blocks.

The latest technological wrinkle in upgrading the accuracy of missile systems is MARV (Maneuverable Re-Entry Vehicle)—son of MIRV—each of whose warheads is guided by an electronic "brain" that locks the bomb onto a target, even though it may be thousands of miles away. In contrast, MIRV warheads ride like passengers on a bus and are dropped off along the trip at a point from which they will fly, directed by gravity and the momentum of the "bus."

'Smart' H-Bomb

MARV's birth was greeted with critical comments from some arms controllers who see the "smart" H-bomb warhead as a major leap into the irreversible momentum of first-strike technology.

In overall numbers, the U.S.-Soviet missile balance for the three major system of the weapons triad is as follows:

For land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs): U.S. 1,054, U.S.S.R. 1,450; submarine missiles: U.S. 656, U.S.S.R. 860; long-range bombers: U.S. 418, U.S.S.R. 210.

Although these totals seem to reflect a Soviet superiority in missiles—2,540 to 2,128—there is an offsetting factor in the 2-1 U.S. lead in warheads. Missiles merely propel. Warheads explode.

Here is how the weapons experts assess the two powers from the standpoint of each major weapons system:

Long-range bombers: The U.S. edge here is wider than the numbers make it appear. A key to how much a bomber can carry and how far it can fly is the number of tankers available to refuel it in flight. The U.S. tanker fleet is far superior to the Russian fleet.

Also, the United States already has a new strategic bomber flying, the B-1, while the Backfire is the only Soviet bomber in production. Backfire is a medium bomber that U.S. military leaders consider capable of strategic bombing. The Joint Chiefs of Staff reported this year that the Soviet Union may build a new long-range bomber but acknowledge that it could not become operational until the early 1980s.

Russian Lead

Land-based ICBMs: The Russians hold the decisive lead in numbers of missiles and deliverable megatonnage but this is, as pointed out, offset at the current stage of development by the accuracy of the U.S. Minuteman missile. As the Russians develop their own MIRV technology, however, their heavier-muscled missiles coupled with bigger warheads could give them more destructive power with which to strike at hardened U.S. targets.

Because of the growing vulnerability of the land-based weapons to attack, there is the question of whether they may not become obsolescent sitting ducks in a nuclear strike.

President Carter underlined the issues on the land-based weapons by offering to forgo deploying mobile land-based ICBMs, such as the Air Force's MX missile—which would be carted from silo to silo through underground tunnels—if the Soviet Union would do likewise.

Submarine-based missiles: Increasingly accurate submarine missiles already deployed by both sides, along with the advent of MARV, pose additional threats to the land-based weapons.

The Soviet Union last year started deploying its 500-foot-long Delta nuclear-powered sub that carries 16 SSX-8 missiles, which have a range of 4,200 nautical miles.

The United States in 1979 expects to send its 560-foot-long Trident to sea. Each of these subs will carry 24 Trident missiles with a range of 4,000 nautical miles at first and 5,000 miles later.

Because of their long-range missiles, each of the sub systems—the Delta and the Trident—can stick close to the safety of port while covering potential enemy targets.

So far, there is no evidence that the Soviet Union tracks U.S. missile submarines the way the United States does theirs. But this secure undersea force could end up being vulnerable if the Russians adopt U.S. Navy tactics.

And so the imponderables of time, numbers and national motivation make it difficult today and perhaps impossible tomorrow to answer the question: Is anybody winning?

Associated Press.

Renaissance Center with the cylindrical Detroit Plaza Hotel in the middle.

Transformation of Motor City

Central Detroit Hopes for Rebirth With Vast $337-Million Project

By William K. Stevens

DETROIT, (NYT).—"Fabulous," the man said. "It's incredible." He had strolled in off the street the other day for his first look at the vast "atrium," or lobby, of the new Detroit Plaza Hotel, with its space-age geometry and half-acre lake, cozy nooks, potted fig trees and broad expanses of skylight.

The cylindrical, glass-sheathed Plaza, which, at 73 stories, is billed as the tallest hotel in the world, opened last week as the centerpiece of Detroit's $337-million Renaissance Center. Some Detroit residents hope that the glittering, other-worldly cluster of skyscrapers will spark the rebirth of their faltering old rough-edged metropolis, transforming Motor City into Renaissance City.

If Detroiters gape at the center's interior, it may be because they are not used to such spectacular flashiness in their town of industrial browns and grays. Neither are most people in the rest of the great industrial crescent that sweeps around the southern rim of the Great Lakes—a smoky "American Ruhr" stretching across parts of eight states, reaching from the fringes of the north woods to the foothills of Appalachia, from the edge of the Northeast to the prairies of the West.

Anxious Middle Age

Like Detroit, its symbolic capital, the industrial crescent is well into an anxious middle age, breaking new social ground in a phase of urban development that is still years away for the younger booming cities of the sunbelt.

Built on coal and iron, sinew and muscle, the cities of the crescent have for a century been the material fountainheads of an urban industrial society. As such, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Gary, Ind., and dozens of other cities like them became strong and prosperous, fabled cities of opportunity for waves of the unskilled from Europe and rural America.

But now, America's golden age of manufacturing—and with it, the golden, expansionist era of the crescent's cities—is over, according to those who are beginning to study this evolving region of 35 million persons. While the sunbelt attracts industry, skills and trained minds from the North, many of the metropolitan areas of the crescent—not merely the central cities—are losing population.

Millions of the unskilled and semi-skilled are staying, however. The industrial crescent is no longer the promised land it once was, so its cities find themselves with too many unskilled workers for the jobs available.

Most Painful Problem

What will happen to them? Will they migrate elsewhere? Will they somehow be absorbed into the mainstream? Or will they and their children continue to suffer in the decaying neighborhoods of the central cities, venting their frustration—as they have for years—in crime and violence?

This may be the single most painful problem the industrial crescent must grapple with in the years ahead.

Whatever the outcome of that difficulty, new "post-suburban" paterns of living seem to be evolving in the region. Metropolitan areas like Detroit are breaking down into decentralized clusters, or "cells" of activity, of which the downtown is only one.

Today, a development like the Renaissance Center must compete with a dozen or so smaller versions of itself, many of them built around elaborate shopping malls beyond the city limits. And that is where most of the people live.

In the face of this, the Renaissance Center might be seen not only as a symbol of hope, but also as a target of doubt and skepticism for both Detroit and the crescent.

Will the shops, restaurants, nightclubs and office towers of the riverfront development really mean a rejuvenation of the city? At the other extreme, will the center be the last starburst before a long economic night, a mockery in a city that the Cassandras have already pronounced dead? Or is it simply a harbinger of a new, more modest, less ragged phase of mass existence in a "slow-growth" or "no-growth" postindustrial setting?

Some who have studied the region believe that the last scenario will be played out in the long term. But it is unclear, of course, precisely what the future holds.

"This is a new urban frontier," says Dr. Wilbur Thompson, an urban economist at Detroit's Wayne State University, who has studied the phenomenon. "We've never been here before."

Sooner or later, it is believed, the bright new cities of the South and West, now in their willy-nilly expansionist phase, will have to contend with the problems of aging, too. But for now, the industrial crescent, a gray-haired adult, can only shake its head at the upstart sunbelt and wonder.

The industrial crescent is still mighty. Detroit's metropolitan area is home to 4.4 million persons—twice as many as Houston. Metropolitan Pittsburgh's 2.3 million persons far outnumber metropolitan Atlanta's 1.8 million. Greater Tucson, Ariz., is outranked by Greater Akron, Ohio; Flint, Mich.; Toledo, Youngstown or Dayton, Ohio. And the official statistical Milwaukee area is the same size as that of Miami.

The trend is clearly in the opposite direction, however. The Bureau of the Census estimates that the metropolitan areas, not just the central cities, of Akron, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Dayton, among others, have all lost population since 1970. Detroit's metropolitan area has remained essentially static.

Manufacturing Specialists

What is striking about this pattern, in the view of Ralph Widner, president of the Academy for Contemporary Problems in Columbus, Ohio, is that all of the metropolises that have lost people have specialized in manufacturing.

By contrast, essentially nonmanufacturing cities in the industrial crescent—state capitals, for example, university towns and a few marketing and communications centers—are continuing to expand at rates comparable to those in the nation's fastest-growing areas. Among the examples are Columbus, Indianapolis, and Ann Arbor and Lansing, Mich.

To Mr. Widner, whose organization has made a study of the situation, this is a clear illustration of the decline of manufacturing as the basis of the crescent's strength.

"We've gone through a little more than two decades of rapid, postwar growth," said Dr. Thompson. "This was especially true of manufactured goods." The Depression and World War II created a backlog of demand for durable goods, he said, but the boom in response to that demand played out in the 1960s.

"The golden age of manufacturing is over," Dr. Thompson said. "For the most part, manufacturing is going to be in a static state for the foreseeable future and may even be slightly contracting."

The metropolitan areas of the crescent "are not really hardship cases," Dr. Thompson said. "They are undergoing an industrial transformation, but that's all it is: A strong region undergoing a change."

"What we're seeing is a change in urban form and on the whole it's good," Mr. Widner said. "What we're going to see is a more evenly distributed pattern of growth. If we were someone from outer space looking at the industrial revolution, you might argue that this is precisely where we should have tried to end up from the beginning."

Whenever Burns Speaks Up, Congress Listens—With Awe

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON (NYT).—In the high-ceilinged committee chamber he sits alone at a big table, briefcase filled with charts and graphs to one side, pipe and additional paraphernalia to the other. His dark-blue, ultraconservative suit brings out the salt and pepper shades of his neatly cropped gray hair. And, as Arthur Burns speaks, the words slide out in scratchy nasal tones slowly, precisely.

When the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board sits before the House Banking Committee to disclose new quarterly targets for monetary growth, the words slice through a hushed, standing-room-only audience composed largely of bankers who have just stepped off the morning shuttle from New York. With the precious words stored in tape recorders or on note pads, the bankers go back to Wall Street for afternoon meetings of interpretation on which million-dollar deals are hanging.

Before all the committees (Banking, Budget and Finance in both Senate and House) chairman Burns—or simply the chairman, as he is frequently called—is held in the kind of veneration rarely accorded anyone in this city apart from the President. Whether or not senators and representatives agree with the Burns philosophy of crusty conservatism, seasoned with spices of academia—and many do not agree with it—they hear him out with what can only be described as awe.

What is the phenomenon of Arthur Burns?

Alexander Hamilton wanted to found an American central bank, but for more than a century all attempts to do so were either abortive or had only temporary success. In the crisis of the 1890s it was the house of Morgan that floated a gold loan to save the credit of the U.S. government.

Congress' Move

Just before World War I, Congress, finally asserting its right to coin money and "regulate the value thereof," established the Federal Reserve System, independent of the executive branch.

Removal of the Federal Reserve from the daily battles of economic politics—and from special groups seeking speculative advantage in the marketplace—was deemed essential if the new institution was to fulfill its functions of managing the money and checking inflation.

During World War II the Federal Reserve had to finance the war deficits with its dollar-printing presses. But what has come to be known as the accord of 1951 restored the right of the Fed to refuse to finance with easy inflationary money whatever budget deficits an administration might choose to incur.

The Fed's power, and that of Mr. Burns, is still far from clearly defined. Despite recommendations in the early 1960s by the Commission on Money and Credit to increase the powers of the executive branch over the Federal Reserve, the tradition has gained ground that the Fed is primarily responsible to Congress. But it's not even clear what this means, except that Mr. Burns has to tell the congressional committees what he is doing.

Former President John Kennedy could not get Mr. Burns's predecessor, William McChesney Martin, to go along with the administration's expansionary economic policies. After informal pressures were put on it, the Fed did accommodate the Kennedy programs. A comparable situation exists today. Mr. Burns, in luncheons with Budget Director Bert Lance and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, is being subjected to informal pressures to accommodate President Carter's economic-stimulus plan.

Not 4th Branch

But the Federal Reserve—as one student of the institution, Prof. Paul Samuelson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, points out—is not, and was never regarded as, a fourth branch of government. Its measure of day-to-day autonomy is subject to review by Congress. Its duty to confer with the executive is imperfectly spelled out, but Prof Samuelson and other persons (including the House Banking Committee chairman, Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis.) believe that this must become a concrete obligation.

"Since nature abhors a vacuum," Prof. Samuelson says, "I believe it must be the Congress that sets out the longer-range choices that the Federal Reserve is to implement in its day-to-day decisions." At a minimum, he says, legislation should be enacted that gives each incoming president the right to name the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Burns was appointed by former President Richard Nixon in 1970, and his term as chairman expires next January. Governors on the seven-man board have a 14-year term, so he can remain on the board (although not as chairman) until 1984.

The autonomy of the institution accounts at least in part for the phenomenon of Arthur Burns. The other part of the story is the man himself. "He is a dominating personality," says an associate. "You sense it simply by the hush that falls over a room when he walks into it."

AP.

Arthur Burns

A former college professor at Rutgers and Columbia, Mr. Burns lectures the senators and representatives in the hearing galleries as if they were his students.

Answering a question on unemployment at recent House Budget Committee hearings, he went into a long discourse about the high jobless rate. He said there were many more women in the labor force because women were taking advantage of the "new opportunities life offers." He said that the cost of living had gone up for everybody and that, since "Americans do not want a decline in their living standards, inflation causes upward pressure on the labor force." He said Congress had made unemployment "attractive for some members of our general public who lack energy." In addition, he said there were "serious deficiencies" on the investment side.

The Budget Committee's chairman, Rep. Robert Giamo, D-Conn., tried to sum it all up: "If I infer correctly, what you are saying is that the unemployment problem is really one of women and young people."

"Oh," said Mr. Burns, taking a long puff at his pipe, "I said a good deal more than that."

The gallery broke up in laughter.

Mr. Burns's constituency is the conservative business and banking community. He talks what businessmen consider to be "good sense" to the politicians, and they identify with him in his constant battle with the politicians to curb government spending and check inflation.

At a moment when efforts are under way to revive business confidence as an ingredient for economic renewal, his identification as a symbol of that constituency makes it extremely difficult for any politician to tangle with him. This is another major source of his power.

Mr. Burns came to the United States as a youth from Austria, where he was born in 1904. The hyperinflation of that country in the 1920s made a deep and lasting impression on him and probably accounts more than anything else for his conservatism. To him it is a crime to have even 5 to 6-per-cent inflation in the United States.

IRA Steps Up Campaign To Destroy Economy

By Roy Reed

BELFAST (NYT).—James Nicholson, an English public relations man, was shot through the head a week ago at dusk as he left a Belfast factory to catch a plane home.

The keepers of the grimmest scorecard in Britain chalked up two more points for the Provisional Irish Republican Army: One for the death of another "British imperialist" and a second for another blow against the industrial economy of their own province.

Mr. Nicholson was the fifth victim in little more than a month of what appears to be a radically stepped-up campaign against business and industrial executives by the Provisional IRA. The motive apparently is to dry up investment, frighten away non-Irish executives, especially those from England, and ultimately force the British out of Ireland so the partitioned sections of the island can be united.

Seamus Twomey, a top IRA leader, said on French television last month that the targets of the new drive were "everyone directly connected with British imperialism." A spokesman at the republican press center in Belfast, which is connected with the IRA, elaborated in a recent interview on the drive to stop what he considered English exploitation of the Irish economy.

Irish Wealth

"England takes out Irish wealth," he said. "She is here for a profit. What the IRA can do is cut that profit. Instability creates a lack of confidence in capital here. People are not interested in investing if they know their investment is going to run dry on them."

Of the several businessmen killed since last summer, some have been English, others natives of Northern Ireland. The latter generally have been prominent in factional politics, sectarian organizations or police groups. In the provincial government and elsewhere, it is said that it is too soon to judge the effect on investment.

But it clearly is one more problem for the political and industrial leaders who are waging a campaign to lure investors from the United States and other countries.

While economic development is bringing a new optimism to the Republic of Ireland to the south, terrorism and sectarian strife continue to drag down the economy of Northern Ireland. The North still has an edge in wage levels and general economic health, but its future is bleak.

Roy Mason, the British Labor government's secretary of state for Northern Ireland, published a leaflet last fall that said: "Thousands of men and women are out of work in Ulster today and many of them have the terrorists to thank for being on the dole queue. Violence has cost us dearly in the job-creation drive."

He said that the province's Department of Commerce created more than 7,000 new jobs in 1971 and that the number in 1975 had dropped to about 3,000. Many of those jobs, he said, resulted from expansion of established companies. He said that jobs created out of new investment, which were averaging 3,000 a year before the "troubles" began at the end of the 1960s, were down to 330 in 1975.

Ulster desperately needs new jobs. Unemployment in the province last month was 10.7 per cent, almost twice that of the rest of Britain.

Male unemployment in some areas runs consistently at more than 20 per cent. Last fall, in Londonderry, it was 21.3 per cent and in the small town of Strabane, it was 35.5. Both places are heavily Roman Catholic and are protective of the outlawed IRA. The first businessman killed this year was the English head of the U.S.-owned duPont factory in Londonderry, a plant that employs mainly Catholics.

In a way, the problem is cyclical. The more unemployment caused by violence, the more recruits to violence. The new terrorists on both sides, Catholic and Protestant, tend to be young men with no jobs who stand on the streets and become attracted to the supposed romance of a violent cause.

An alternative for people who dislike violence is to leave the country. Emigration is running at a high level and it seems to be directly connected to the troubles. While the loss of population is becoming less of a problem in the Irish Republic, it is a growing problem here.

In 1970, about 7,300 persons left Northern Ireland. That was the first year after the power struggle between the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority became violent. The flow of emigrants increased steadily after that and in 1975, the last year for which figures are available, it reached 16,000. The province lost 66,300 persons from 1970 through 1975.

Little Success

The British government is working hard to increase investment in Northern Ireland. It has had a little success. The Belfast Telegraph reported last month that 31 U.S. companies, including giants like du Pont and Goodyear, had invested about $258 million in the province since World War II.

There is occasional talk of a pullout of the 14,000 British troops, but the talk is not taken seriously by most people. Mr. Mason, like his predecessors, vows that the British will stay until peace is restored and the people of Ulster form a new government with power shared by the Catholic minority.

It has been a year this month since the collapse of the last British effort to get the two factions to reconcile their political differences. That was the Northern Ireland convention, which deliberated nine months on a possible new provincial government before dissolving in disagreement.

Political movement since has been negligible.

Meanwhile, the men of violence continue to dominate the landscape. The government's Northern Ireland Office, which occupies what used to be Ulster's own provincial seat of government at Stormont, reports that 1,676 civilians, soldiers and policemen were killed from 1970 through 1976.

The killings have thus far continued this year at about the same rate as last. Almost one death a day has been reported this month. At least nine persons have died in the last two weeks of February, two of them Protestants apparently blown up by their own bomb.

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

NEW ISSUE

These Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

March, 1977

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PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1977

uromarket

Improved Terms for Investors Give Market a Buoyant Mood

By Fowler W. Martin

NDON, March 20 (AP-DJ) ...st sectors of the Eurobond ...et were buoyant over the week as investors reacted ...ably to a combination of ... names on offer, more gen... terms and stable short-... interest rates for most is... currencies.

...out the only questionable ... was the Swiss franc sector, ...e the World Bank was em-...ssed by a 50-per-cent cut ...ne size of its proposed 200-...on-franc issue.

...w deutsche mark bonds sold ... in a generally good market, ...adian dollar bonds improv-...n a belief that the recent ...ne of the Canadian dollar ...he foreign exchange market ...about run its course and, in U.S. dollar-denominated sec-... prices rose steadily early in ...week and generally held the ...s as the week ended.

...rticularly in the dollar sec-... underwriters were enthusias-...about investor response to new ...es on offer. As expected, with ...s of confidence returning, the ...ndar of new issues expanded, ... by Friday there were no signs ...indigestion developing.

...t seems that the market's im-...vement stems from an ac-...owledgment by borrowers of ... belief by investors that in-...est rates are going to begin to ...ve upward. Several partici-...nts pointed to last Monday's ...cing of a European Invest-...nt Bank three-tranche, dollar ...nominated issue as a turning ...int in sentiment.

The seven-year tranche, boost-... to $75 million from an orig-...ally announced $50 million, ...as priced at 100.25 with an 8-...er-cent coupon to yield 7.95 per ...ent. The $50-million, 10-year tranche carrying an 8.25-per-cent coupon was priced at 99.75 to yield 8.29 per cent, and the 15-year, $50-million tranche carrying an 8.75-per-cent coupon was priced at par.

"The reasonable pricing of the EIB issue was a signal that borrowers were coming to terms with the market," one official stated.

Outstanding dollar issues on offer at the end of the week included:

- Sté. Nationale Elf Aquitaine, France's largest oil company, $75 million, 8 years, rated AA by Moody's, carrying an indicated coupon of 8.25 per cent.
- Singer International Securities, a subsidiary of Singer Co. of the United States, $50 million, five years, 8.75 per cent coupon. Underwriting sources said demand indicates the issue may be priced at par, contrary to some initial expectations of a discount.
- EMI Finance BV, a subsidiary of EMI Ltd. of Britain, $30-million, 12-year bonds, indicated coupon of 9.25 per cent. The issue, the first British issue since 1974 with a maturity of more than 10 years, was reported to be getting a very good reception as a result of what were considered attractive terms and a generally better British economic climate.
- Mitsui Petrochemical Industries Ltd. of Japan, $25 million, seven years, indicated 8-per-cent coupon, guaranteed by Mitsui Bank Ltd. Underwriting sources said it looks like the 8-per-cent coupon will hold and that the issue will be priced at a slight discount.

Sources said the next Japanese offer is likely to be a $45-million issue by Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. later this month with final terms set in early April.

- Union Bank of Finland, $30 million, five-year floating rate notes, indicated coupon 0.25 percentage point over Libor with a minimum 6.5 per cent, priced at par.
- Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG, of Austria, $40 million, six-year floating rate notes, indicated coupon 0.25 per cent over Libor with a minimum 6 per cent, probably priced at par.

Market participants said floating rate notes are selling well because investors consider them a good hedge against the possibility of an increase in interest rates shortly.

- Inchcape (Bermuda) Ltd., a subsidiary of Inchcape & Co. of Britain, $25 million, 15-year convertible bonds, indicated coupon 7 per cent, convertible from Oct. 15, 1977, into Inchcape common at a price that will not exceed 385 pence a share. The issue is reported to be heavily oversubscribed.

Market Volume

	March 18	March 11
Cedel	$547.1 mil.	$434.4 mil.
Euroclear	$902.3 mil.	$868 mil.

U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, March 20 (AP-DJ).—Soybean futures prices moved higher for three days in succession and at the end of last week this volatile commodity had risen a total of 40 cents.

Soybean oil futures advanced nearly 3 cents a pound during the five trading sessions that included two limited moves of 1 cent for one day. Soybean meal closed on a mixed tone.

Wheat, corn, oats and iced broiler futures generally followed the soybean complex or, at least, benefitted from the action in the complex and attracted buyer interest. Wheat closed a couple of pennies lower, while corn and oats prices were uneven. Iced broilers rose about one cent a pound.

When trade had ended for the week on Friday soybean futures were up from 1 to 40 cents a bushel, with March at 8.53; soybean oil was 40 to 285 points higher, March 28.40; soybean meal was 200 points lower to 470 higher (4.70 a ton), March 232.50; iced broilers were 10 to 105 points higher, March 41.95; wheat was 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 cents a bushel lower, March 2.72 3/4; corn was 2 lower to 1/4 higher, March 2.54 1/2, and oats were 3 3/4 lower to 1 1/2 higher, March 1.68 1/2.

The demand for commodities in the complex was sparked by sharply increased export needs from more than a dozen foreign countries for soybeans, oil and meal. There was some concern, too, about dwindling stocks, a smaller-than-expected Brazilian soybean crop, drought in China and subsequently new demands from that country and possibly some kind of controls by the United States to stall foreign sales.

Trade in all farm commodity futures was rather mixed and generally moved at a good pace, except for some stalls in moves Friday. New crop highs were posted in all soybean and soy oil deliveries.

Wheat, corn and oats trade was much slower than in the complex and price moves many times followed the complex. There was little to inspire demand in the grains, except the wind problems in the Southwest, where the winter wheat crop was in scattered trouble. Snow, sleet and rain in the central portion of the country benefitted subsoil moisture needs in some areas and tended to influence selling.

Live hog futures gained nearly $2 per hundredweight for the week, while pork belly futures rose 3.20 cents. Live cattle futures advanced $1.65 per hundredweight. Shell eggs gained nearly 1 cent.

The U.S. Economic Scene

World Bank Ideas Gain Sympathy in Carter Era

By Thomas E. Mullaney

WASHINGTON, March 20 (NYT).—About this time last year, there was a lively controversy raging here between officials of the Treasury and leaders of the World Bank over the future scope of the bank's operations. The development institution's managers wanted to set in motion a chain of procedures leading to substantial enlargement of its financial resources to permit expanded lending activities down the road—providing for moderate growth and allowing for rising inflation. Those objectives, however, were stoutly resisted by the U.S. government on the grounds that the plan was excessively ambitious, premature, risky and politically impractical.

What a difference a year has made. The United States has a new party in power and the tilt in the Carter administration is certainly in the other direction on this and other questions of policy.

Some observers viewed the dispute a year ago as a power struggle between two strong leaders jealous of each other's prerogatives in international economic relations.

On the U.S. side, there was William Simon, the Treasury secretary and an authority on financial markets from his Solomon Brothers background. He questioned the bank's ability to sell larger bond issues without jeopardizing its high market standing and seemed anxious to preserve the nation's leadership in parceling out economic assistance throughout the world.

On behalf of the bank's position, Robert McNamara, its president, stood firmly as a zealous advocate of a substantially greater amount of financial aid to the poor nations from the more affluent.

Whether or not it was a clash of ideologies or realities, the lines were clearly drawn, but Mr. Simon, as the representative of the bank's biggest backer, held most of the trump cards. And the result was a compromise that hardly pleased anyone.

Mr. Simon won his points in gaining stiffer lending terms—higher interest rates, shortened grace periods and faster amortization of loans—while Mr. McNamara succeeded in gaining endorsement for a cut-down increase in the bank's capitalization. Instead of getting the go-ahead for a special increase of $10 billion in capital, plus a commitment for a further general increase of $20 billion later on, the bank agreed to seek only a special increase of $8.3 billion in subscribed capital at that time.

Approval has since been sought for that special increase from the member governments that would have to subscribe their share of it. There has been no announcement on how that voting is progressing, but a bank official said the other day that the tally has "reached the stage where it can reasonably be expected" that the necessary three-fourths approval by members will be in hand within two months.

Meanwhile, as international financial needs have continued to grow, the World Bank and its sister institution, the International Monetary Fund, have been looking ahead hopefully to further expansion of their international financing roles and resources. They now have a more sympathetic U.S. administration here as they explore the avenues to be pursued.

On several occasions, including his recent television call-in program, President Carter himself voiced general support for the activities of the international financial institutions and a number of his economic lieutenants have done likewise.

Bills in Congress

The administration has also indicated endorsement of legislation introduced in the Senate and the House to provide the necessary U.S. funds for the World Bank, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corp. Hearings on the bill introduced by Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., will be held by a banking subcommittee next week.

It will have witnesses from the Treasury and State Departments and from human-rights groups as well, since one provision of the bill calls upon the U.S. government, by its "voice and vote" in the international financial institutions, to channel assistance "toward countries other than those whose governments engage in a consistent pattern of gross violation of internationally recognized human rights."

In advance of those hearings, the administration Tuesday gave concrete endorsement to one part of the package at a meeting in

(Continued on page 11, col. 1.)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).—Last Monday the stock market succeeded in producing its best daily gain in three months as the Dow Jones industrial average rose more than 10 1/2 points and simultaneously elevated the spirits of investors.

This strong advance was partly attributable to Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal's appraisal that the economy would show a substantial pickup this spring and that President Carter's economic stimulus program would not contribute to inflation.

But the market's forward momentum began to wane by Thursday and the Dow industrials finished the week at 961.02, for a net advance for the week of 13.30 points—or little progress beyond last Monday's gain.

Trading volume continued to expand. Last week's turnover of 105.98 million shares, compared with 93.5 million shares in the previous week.

Cooper and coal issues were among the strong issues, while some natural gas exploration stocks encountered selling in the wake of their sharp advances late in 1976 and early this year.

Strength in the copper group reflected investor response to an attack on Zaire, a nation with rich copper resources. The theory was that any curtailment of supplies would lead to higher copper prices.

Posting gains were such domestic copper producers as Asarco, Kennecott and Revere Copper & Brass.

Coal-related issues responded affirmatively to President Carter's statement that the United States must face an "inevitable major shift" to coal from oil and natural gas as principal energy sources. This declaration, in turn, contributed to the weakness in certain oil-and-gas stocks.

The announcement on Friday that the government's consumer price index rose 1 per cent in February for an annualized rate of 12 per cent, served to confirm fears of renewed inflation in some quarters.

Bond prices, for the second week in a row, showed little change. One brokerage house described bond trading activity as "dull."

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these secirities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.
Sales supplied by NASD.

		Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
EL Ind		150	3⅞	3½	3⅞+	⅜
RF Elec		310	13½	11	12	—3½
Trst	.40e	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
of	.40	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Br	.28e	53	7½	6⅝	6⅝—	½
ns		801	1⅛	0⅝	1⅛+	⅛
Cp	.80	79	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
Ch		168	21¼	20½	21 +	½
El	.48b	24	7½	6⅞	7½+	⅜
W	.10	38	7¾	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
Ros		94	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Cp		457	6⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	1½
Sys		163	¾	¾	¾	
Micr		845	24⅛	23¼	23¾+	½
son	.56e	138	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
		105	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Bnc	.61e	x38	15	15½	15½—	½
MET		645	11¼	10⅝	11 +	¾
nico		2800	7	5⅞	7 +	
Calif		[illegible]		10¾	10 +	¼
Fla		110	3⅛	3⅝	2⅞—	¼
Bncp	1.32	50	23½	23	23 —	½
Gas	1.40	14	16⅝	16½	16½	
sho	.25	84	4⅝	4	4¼+	¼
sk Int	.24	104	6	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
rts	.20	26	7⅝	7	7⅝+	½
Alex	1.40	655	38	37⅛	37½+	⅜
Bald	1.20	675	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅜
to Inc	.10e	258	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
Bev		340	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
g Ph	.20	288	22½	21¾	21¾	
Bncsh	.84	x237	31⅛	30½	30⅝—	⅛
Lab		80	1½	¾	1½+	⅝

		Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Alld Tale	.60	1037	13¾	12⅛	13¼—	⅜
Allyn Bac	.45	71	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛+	½
Alos CrL		149	3¼	3	3¼+	¼
Alton Box	3	12	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	
Amarex		862	19⅛	17½	18 —	1⅛
Amco En		463	3⅞	3½	3⅞	
Amdahl		671	29	26	28 —	1
A Acora	.10e	78	4½	4	4⅝+	⅜
ABT Pa	1b	69	20½	18½	18½	
AmB Ins	.24	137	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
AmB Lf	.28b	294	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
Am Biom		115	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	
Am Bldg	.48	22	10⅞	10½	10⅝+	⅛
Am Exp	1	2469	37⅛	36¼	37⅛+	1
AmFid L	.08	109	7	6½	6½	
A Filtron	.62	18	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
Am Finl	.04b	527	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜—	¼
A Fletch	.90b	448	17	16⅝	17 +	
Am Fdrs	.28	97	16	15⅝	16 +	¼
Am Furn		1128	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
Am Great	.34	1039	10	9⅝	10 +	¼
A Guarn		177	3⅝	3¼	3⅜—	¼
A Heritag	.32	220	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	¼
Aminc Lf		557	13	12	12¾+	¾
Amt Grp	.28	572	42	41	41	
Amt Rein	.16	244	31	30	31 +	½
A Micro		846	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛+	¼
A Music		37	11¾	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
AN Finl	.44	86	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
Am Nucl		448	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	½
Am Pacl		936	8⅛	7⅝	8 +	½
Am Quas		9448	22⅞	19⅝	21⅛—	1⅛
Am Reins	.60	228	23⅛	22¼	22⅝—	⅛
Am Resv	.02e	317	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
ASL Fla	.03e	62	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	¼
ASL Uta		38	16⅝	15¼	16⅛	
Amer Sec	2.80	49	43	42¼	42¾	
AmStat L	.27e	9	15¼	14⅞	15¼+	⅜
Am Telec	.05e	135	5⅝	4⅝	5¼+	⅜
Am Telev		3222	27⅝	25½	25¼+	2¼
A Undrw	.40	30	7	6½	6⅝—	¼
Am Weld	.80	25	11	11	11	
Amicor		3181	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛+	1¼
Amoskg	1a	x5	28	28	28	
Anacmp		32	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛

		Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Aradfie	.10	263	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛—	¼
Analog		x92	10⅝	12½	12⅛—	1
Anarm M		253	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	¼
Ands Jac		257	4	3⅝	4 +	¼
Anglo SA	.35e	6761	2⅞	2¾	2 13-16—	1-16
Anglo Al	1.70e	694	23⅛	18¼	19⅞+	1
Anheus B	.48	3459	20⅝	20⅛	20¼+	¾
AntaCp	.20	93	5½	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
Apd Mat		940	5	4⅝	5 +	⅜
Archon		64	7	6⅞	7 +	¼
Argo Pet	.10r	164	11	10½	10½—	½
ArgonitE		74	6¼	5½	5⅝—	½
Ariz Bnk	.60b	234	13¼	13	13 —	¼
ArkWiG	1.12	158	29	28	28¾+	¾
ArpelaC		19	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Aspen Skl	.40	22	13½	12⅝	12⅞—	¼
AsCC Bot	.60a	104	13½	13	13⅛	
AsdFtw	.60	10	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
Asso Host	.10	72	6	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
Assc Mad	.65e	28	3	3	3	
AtlGas Lt	1.28	188	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
Atlnt Bcp	.68a	193	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
Atlnt Pap	.50	114	16½	15½	16½	
Atlan Sft	.171	41	10⅛	9⅝	10 +	¼
Atwod Oc		204	6⅝	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
Auto Med		161	6⅝	5¼	6¼+	⅜
Autotrol		34	10	10	10⅛—	1½
Azcon	.60	32	8⅝	8	8 —	¼
BBDO Int	3	x234	25⅝	25	25 —	¼
Bairdw	.56e	53	7½	7⅛	7½	
Baird At		70	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
Baker B	.05e	63	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
Bakr Fen	0a	151	35⅝	35	35⅛+	½
Baldw Ly	.40	294	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝—	⅜
Baltek Cp		115	8⅛	8	8 —	½
Banc Pon	1.20b	19	19	19	19	
Banc Pop	1.20	27	19	19	19	
BanOhio	1.20	802	18⅝	18	18¼+	¼
BancOk	1	10	16	15⅝	16 +	¼
Bncsh NJ	2.20	20	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
Bang Hy	1.40	17	15⅝	15	15 —	⅛
Bank Bdg	.25	15	8⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
Bk Delaw	2.20	85	26⅛	25	26½	
Bkam Rit	.25e	273	11	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
BkSec Lf	.35	141	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜

		Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Bkr TrSC	1.20	x87	16½	16⅛	16½	
Bksof Ia	1.84	5	22½	22⅝	22⅝	
Banta G	.32	31	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
Barb Grn	.60	202	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞+	⅜
Barden	.40	60	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	¾
Barnt Bk	.72	374	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
Barrys J		34	13	11¾	12 —	½
Basic ES		23	2½	2⅛	2½	
BasicRs		114	8⅝	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
Bassett F	.80a	62	17¾	16⅝	17¼+	¼
BayBnk	2.06	209	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
Bayls Mk	.60	50	10	9⅝	9⅝+	⅜
Bayly Cp	.29	27	8	7⅝	8	
BearCrk	.05e	72	11	10½	10⅝—	⅜
Beard Oil	.04	95	8⅝	8	8 —	⅜
Beck Ar		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Beeinkrt		109	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	¾
Beeline	.50	128	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
Bekin Co	.40	253	8	8	8	
Belknap	1.65e	36	13⅝	13¼	13¼+	⅛
Bell 3Wt		1118	3	2⅛	3 +	½
BenSt A	.24	17	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Bengal		695	9	15-16	31-32+	1-32
Bently Lb		11052	17	16½	17 +	¼
Betz Lab	1.12	706	26⅞	24⅝	25½—	2
Bev Mgt	.52	22	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	
BiLo Icc	.72	74	23⅛	22¼	23½+	1¼
Bibb Co		68	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
Big Drm	.40	30	8¾	8⅛	8¼+	¼
Billy Kid		38	5⅞	5	5⅞+	⅜
BldRs Lb		103	17	15½	17 +	1½
Bird Son	1.60a	100	35	33½	34½+	½
BiscayS.L		405	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝+	⅜
Bick Hils	1.44	143	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝+	½
BlockD A	.60	104	13⅝	12¼	12¼—	½
Blue Chip	.24	36	16⅛	16	16⅛+	¼
Bjurd SupR	.20a	x325	25⅝	25⅛	26 +	¼
Blyv GM	.47e	1159	4½	3⅞	4½+	½
Boat Bnc	1.76	x20	27⅝	27¼	27½—	¼
Bob Evan	.60	x280	33⅞	30	33⅝	

		Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Bohm Inc	.68b	334	13⅞	12	13¼+	1¼
BokumRs		07	10	10	10 +	¼
Bonza Int		257	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
BootheC		1221	10¼	9⅝	10⅛+	1⅛
BostCo B	1.04	23	14⅝	14½	14½	
Bralorn		162	3⅛	2 11-16	3⅛+	⅜
Brass Crf	.20	19	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Branco	.60a	60	26½	26¼	26½	
Brinks	.40	93	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	⅛
Broad FI	.24	x47	7	7	7	

		Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Brock Ex		3312	1 11-16	1 15-16	2 3-16+	1⅛
BrH ADR	.80e	42	7⅝	7⅜	7¼+	⅛
Brks Fas	.32	77	9¾	9⅛	9½+	⅛
Brks Sca	1	37	24⅝	23¼	23¼—	1½
Brghm Un		78	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
BrwnTm		545	39	35⅝	36⅞—	1⅛
Brwnkno		52	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Brunos In	.50	38	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅜
Buckb M		289	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	¼
BuckSL	.35e	108	42	40½	41¼	
Buckeye	.60	283	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	¼
Buffel G	.85e	270	9⅞	9⅛	9¾+	¼
BurmaO		11178	1 1-16	1	1 1-32+	1-32
Burns RL	.15	1598	18⅝	16½	18⅞+	2⅝
Burn Sim		518	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛

		Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BurHk		7717	8⅛	1 13-16	2	
BMA	.58	90	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	½
Butler Mf	.80	158	22⅛	20¾	21¼+	¼
CBT Co	2.60	103	35	33½	35 +	1½
CFS Cntl	.30	97	13½	13½	13⅝+	⅛
CPT Cp		93	8½	8	8⅛	
Cabot JP		81	7⅛	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
Cafe Inc	.40b	25	18¾	18½	18¾+	¼
Cal MaFd		8	6	6	6	
Calboch		132	8¼	8	8XD	⅛
Calif Fast	.72	27	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
CalLf pf	.50	95	10⅜	10½	10⅝+	¼
Cal Micro		44	15½	15	15½+	½
CalWSv	2.60	31	31	30½	31 +	½
Cal Wind		113	8¼	8⅛	1¼	

		Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
GCalion PR		149	5	5	5	
Calny FdL	.05e	113	10	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
CambM		577	1½	1¼	1 5-16+	1-16
Camrn Ir	.28	40	28	27	28 +	1
Campus	1	40	13¾	13¾	13¾+	¼
Cann Mill	.92a	47	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
Canon In	.36e	39	52⅝	52⅛	52½+	¼
Cap Swst		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Carbo'n	.36	34	17	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
Card Pac		345	28¼	27⅞	27⅝—	1½
Carjsb Co		49	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Carp Pap	.32	20	16	16	16	
Cartrfn C		62	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. but appears as a matter of record only.

4,000,000 Shares

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

9.30% Redeemable First Preferred Stock
$25 Par Value

Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated | Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. | The First Boston Corporation | Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation | Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated | Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated | E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. | Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated

Kuhn Loeb & Co. Incorporated | Lazard Frères & Co. | Lehman Brothers Incorporated | Loeb Rhoades & Co. Inc.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated | Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated | Reynolds Securities Inc.

Salomon Brothers | Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated | Wertheim & Co., Inc. | White, Weld & Co. Incorporated

Birr, Wilson & Co., Inc. | Shearson Hayden Stone Inc. | Spencer Trask & Co. Incorporated

ABD Securities Corporation | Basle Securities Corporation | Daiwa Securities America Inc.

EuroPartners Securities Corporation | Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated | New Court Securities Corporation

The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc. | Nomura Securities International, Inc. | SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

UBS-DB Corporation | Yamaichi International (America), Inc. | Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

County Bank Limited | Den Danske Bank AF 1871 Aktieselskab | Privatbanken Aktieselskab | New Japan Securities International Inc.

March 21, 1977

As we've grown over the past 91 years, so have our ships.

Not only bigger but more technically advanced, too.

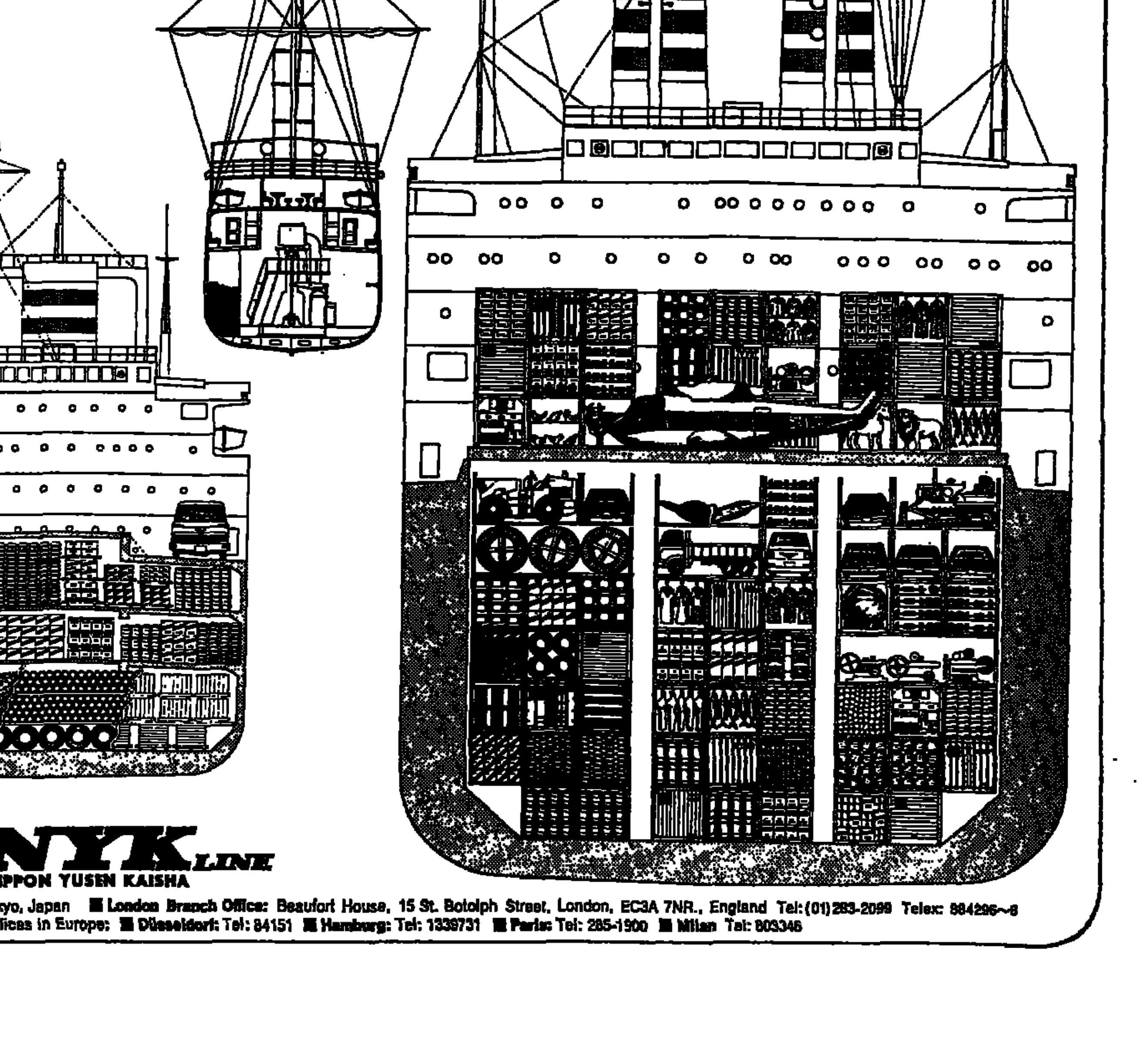
The cut-away illustration in the center shows our 2,527 dwt Yamashiro Maru I, completed in 1884. It plied the sea routes between Japan and ports around the world, carrying cargoes of every description.

To the left is a cut-away view of our Kaga Maru II, with a deadweight tonnage of 15,062. It was completed in 1965 and also transported various cargoes around the world.

And to the right is our ultra-modern gigantic containership Kamakura Maru III. It was completed in 1971 and weighs 35,000 dwt.

Fully automated and equipped with the latest loading and unloading equipment, it is capable of carrying almost two thousand containers of every description.

NYK's 91-year success story is based on a long-standing policy of upgrading our fleet, network, and services to meet the changing needs of our customers. And to meet world-wide economic downturns through sound and rationalized management. If you have a tough shipping problem, give us a call.



NYK LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan ■ London Branch Office: Beaufort House, 15 St. Botolph Street, London, EC3A 7NR., England Tel: (01) 283-2099 Telex: 884296~8
Other Overseas Offices in Europe: ■ Düsseldorf: Tel: 84151 ■ Hamburg: Tel: 1339731 ■ Paris: Tel: 285-1900 ■ Milan Tel: 803346

(Continued from Page 9)

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Carman	921	1 15-16	1¾	1 15-16	+⅛
Cedar Pt .70b	71	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Centrl	105	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Cent Cinn 1.26b	48	24½	24½	24½	
Cen Sou .48	x141	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
CenBk Sy .40b	39	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
CenC BT .24	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Cen Jers .60a	x24	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Cent Mtg	14	3½	3½	3½	
Cent Rich 1.10b	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Cen Penn 1.63	92	12	12	12	
CenTel pf 2	7	34½	34	34	— ½
CenVt PS 1.36	81	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Centren 1.90	202	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
Centr Bkss .40	168	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Centy Tel .42	180	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ½
Chambn .64	213	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
Chmp Prt .15	105	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Chm Pd .60	x16	15	14½	15	+ ½
Chart Riv .24	x60	20¼	20	20	
Charm S .11r	112	m3½	12½	13¼	+ ½
Chart Ho .72	1692	31⅝	29¾	31⅛	+1⅛
Chath Mf .80	28	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Chatm D .23	21	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Chef Pier	171	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
Chm-Nuc .02r	287	7	6¼	7	+ ¾
Chemed 1.20	51	24½	23½	23½	—1
Chm Lea .80	77	13½	12¾	13¼	— ½
Chmeer .20	149	13½	13¼	13¼	— ½
Chmpist	42	5⅝	4⅞	5	— ⅜
ChiNw Tr	202	7⅝	6⅞	6½	— ⅜
Chi Bridg 1.40a	138	56	46½	46½	—8½
Chilin Cp .20	20	6½	6	6	— ½
ChrisS 5.84e	65	131½	129	130½	+1½
Chubb Cp 1.60	x1219	36⅝	35¼	36¼	+1
ChurDwgt 1.20	27	37	35	35	—2
Cimr Inv .40	18	12½	12¼	12½	
Cinn Fin .64b	90	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Cinevid	56	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Circle Inc 1.25e	x117	16	15⅞	16	
CitzSo Cp .96	43	16½	16	16½	+ ½
CitSth Ga .52	2749	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Citzn Fid 1.44	x90	32½	32	32	— ½
CitznUt A 2.14	67	37¼	36¾	37	+ ¼
CitznUt B 2	52	33	31⅞	33	+1⅛
City Natl 1	49	23	22½	22½	— ½
Clark Mf 1.40	8	40¾	40½	40¾	
Classid F	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
ClevTrs 2.60	81	48	47⅞	48	+ ⅛
ClevT Rlt	176	3	2⅞	3	
Clow Cp .10j	115	8	7½	7¾	+ ¼
Coastl In .25	55	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ½
Coastl St .28	243	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Cobe Lbs	72	22¼	21¼	22¼	+1
CocaCol .52	14	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Coca LA .90	209	18⅞	17⅞	18¾	+1
Coc Mia .43	47	11	11	11	
Coca MA .43	17	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
CocaC M .80	7	1w3⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
Codex	477	46¾	44½	46¾	+2
Coherent	279	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ½
College U .18	x48	10¼	10	10	—
Col Bncp 1.60	27	18½	18	18½	+ ½
ColGs En 1.32e	63	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Colon LA .32	157	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Coln Fds .10e	211	7	6⅝	7	
Colo Nat 1	29	15½	15½	15½	
Colum Cp 8c	46	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Comb Ins .80	1473	15⅞	15T	15¾	+CM
Comdisc .43	27	11	10¾	10¾	
Com Bnc 1.20	9	24½	24½	24½	
Cuim Cos .40	25	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Curt Noll .75	573	18½	17½	18½	+
Cycltron	12	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
Com Cir .40	1214	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
Coml Sh .70a	10	30	30	30	
ComT NJ 1.40A	13	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
ComNRs 1.63	4	20¼	20	20	
Comw Pa 2.08	29	32	31½	31½	— ½
Comw Th .30a	x5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Comun In .44	x25	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Comun P	197	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Comp Ca .10e	51	5⅛	5	5	
Comous	37	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
Cmpt Aut .12	686	25⅛	24	25⅛	+1⅛
Cmpu Srv	29	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Cmp Com	184	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
Cmpt Con	47	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Cmpt ELN		—	6¼	7¾	+1
Cmp Ntk	154	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Cmctr Pd	54	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Cmpryn	197	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
Comtc L	517	11	9	10¾	+ ¾
Comten	476	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Conair	363	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
Comshr s	51	5⅞	5½	5½	
Concept .02	75	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ½
ConnF Sv .40	20	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
Conn Gen 1.29	x912	49⅜	48½	49⅛	+ ½
ConB Bat 1.35	14	15½	15½	15½	
Conn NG 3	19	36	35	36	+1
Con CRIt 2e	22	24	24	24	
CcnFibr	2002	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
Con Pap 1.20	87	31	30¼	30¾	+ ½
Con Norr 1.65b	49	24¼	24¼	24¼	
ontC Eq .64	545	30⅝	27⅞	30⅝	+2
Cont Wn	26	7¾	7¾	7¾	
CntnCur	633	13⅞	12¾	13¼	+ ⅛
onved .75c	97	10½	9	10½	
Coors B .10	865	20	19⅝	19¾	
Corco Inc .72	x11	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Baybanks	27¼	28
Cleveland Trust Cp	48	49
Detroit Bank Corporation	47½	48
Fidelcor Inc	24½	25¼
First Md Bncp	23	23¾
First Nat Cinn	31	32
Girard Company	45½	46½
Ind Val Bank & Trust Phil.	25½	26¼
Lincoln First Banks	22¼	23
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts	54½	55
Nat City Corporation	42½	43¼
New England Merch Boston	18⅝	19⅛
Philadelphia Nat Corp	32½	33¾
Pitts Nat Bank	37¾	38½
Prov Nat Corporation	21¼	22
Secur Pac Corporation	26⅝	27
Shawmut Ass Boston	27½	28¾
Sta Str Bank Boston	27½	28½
U.S. Trust New York	24½	25¾
Un Va Bankshares	18⅞	19⅛
Virginia Nat Bnksh	19	20

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Cordis Cp	738	35	32½	34½	+2½
Cntry Kit .081	83	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ½
ourier .35		6½	6½	6½	
Cous Pro	67	1½	1½	1½	
Crad Ter .56	13	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Craw Co .60	86	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Cray Re	316	19¼	17⅝	18⅝	+ ¾
rit Ins	97	20¾	17¾	18¼	—2¼
Cross Co .40a	179	23¼	22	23¼	+1¼
rump E .20	139	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
DairQ Str .10	48	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Danl Inl .80	205	19½	18¾	19¼	+ ½
DairQ Str .10	48	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Danl Inl .80	205	19½	18¾	19¾	+ ½
Danners .10e	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Dart D'g .13	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Data Acc	30	5⅝	5¼	5½	
Data Crd	x473	7	7⅞	6⅞	
Data Den	53	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Data 100	380	8⅝	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
DataRes .03e	85	17	15¾	17	+1¼
DataTer	104	19	18½	19	+1½
Datapnt	754	24	22¼	23¾	+1½
Datascp	75	19½	19¼	19¼	
Daylin	2374	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16	—1-16
Dayt Inc .50e	15	26½	26½	26½	
DeBeer .32e	12834	3⅝	3	3 11-32	+11-32
Dean Fds .96	93	38¾	37	37⅝	— ⅛
Debron .90	53	19½	19¼	19½	
Decis Dat	169	2¼	2	2	— ¼
Decor In .25e	x52	2½	2¼	2¼	
DeKlb Ag .48	105	32	31½	31¾	— ¼
Del ValR 1.32a	x65	13	12½	12½	
Delhi Oil	787	7¼	5⅞	7¼	+1⅜
Delta wt	35	1½	1½	1½	
Deltak Cp	127	13¾	13½	13¾	
DeLux C .84	501	25¾	24½	25¾	
Denign M 2	37	5⅛	49½	50½	+
Denv RE .40	44	7½	7	7½	
Dep Guar 1a	x20	24	23⅞	24	
Det CanT 1.30	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Det IntBr 2.40a	3	32	32	32	
DetBk Cp 2.40	67	47⅜	47¼	47⅜	
Diag Dal	237	8	6⅞	8	+1⅛
Dia Coal .40a	x312	9½	8¾	9⅜	+ ⅝
Diam Cry .80	74	18	17½	17⅞	— ½
Dibre Br 1	33	26⅜	24⅞	25⅜	+2⅛
Dickey M .40		16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Dinnr Bel .70	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Disct NY 6.90e	16	46⅛	45⅛	45½	+ ½
Dixn Cru 1.10a	35	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
Docum	173	7⅝	7	7⅝	— ⅛
Docutel	395	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ½
Dollar G .20b	4252	8½	8	8⅜	—1⅛
Domain .50B	30	7½	7½	7½	
Dom Bks .72	179	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
Donldsn .60	38	21	20½	20¾	+ ½
Donvn Co .40a	21	7¾	7½	7¾	
Dorch G	2072	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Dghty B .20b	22	10	10	10	
Dsls Lom .43a	45	10	10	10	
Downe C	524	2 ⅛	2⅝	2⅝	
Doyle DB 1.05	255	19½	18½	19½	+1
Dual Lite .24	x104	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Duckw St .30	79	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
Ducomn .43	27	9	7¾	8	
Dunkin D .05e	355	7½	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
Durh Lfe 1	7	28	23	28	
Durlron .72	147	19¾	18¾	18¾	—1
DycoPet	133	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Dynascr	158	7¾	7	7⅝	+ ⅜
Dynlcs	85	18⅝	17½	17½	—1
EDS Nuc .45	34	14	13¾	14	— ⅛
ERC Cp .60	565	25½	25	25½	+ ½
ESL Inc	292	21¼	19¾	19¾	—1½
ESys wt	40	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Early Cal	173	2½	2½	2½	
Earth Sci	99	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Est Driel .71e	8?7	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
Eastmet 1.20	374	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
Eatn pfA 2.20	13	43	41½	43	+1
Econ Lab .56	550	24¾	23¾	24⅝	+ ⅞
El Chico .25	391	15¼	14¼	14¼	
ElPas El .96	538	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Elec Nucl	102	5¼	4½	4¾	— ½
Elect Arr	169	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Eliza Waf 1.48	53	18	17½	17¾	— ¼
Ellis Bkg .23e	13	6½	6½	6½	
Emhart wt	67	10¼	8½	10¼	+ ⅜
Emons In .20	230	16½	14¾	15	—1⅛
Emp Fire .20	78	9⅝	9	9½	+ ½
Emp Gen	47	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Empl Cas 1b	13	25	25	25	
Enrg EC	291	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Energy C	697	27	24½	25	—2
Engy Min	2557	5½	4⅛	4¼	—1⅛
EnrR Gp	2764	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Energy V	90	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Entmmn .20e	450	22¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
Envirod	71	3½	3¼	3¼	
Epidyne	277	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Equt Bnp .40b	36	15½	15¼	15¼	
Equt Gen .60	23	15½	15½	15½	
EqtL Iwa .64	20	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
Equt S&L .40b	129	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Equty Oil .50	103	20	19½	18⅝	— ⅛
Ethan Al .35	154	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Exch Bco .56	225	10⅛	10	10	
Extrac M	300	14	12¾	13¼	— ½
FAS Intl	29	8¾	8½	8½	— ½
Fair Lne .20a	390	7⅝	7	7⅝	+1⅛
Falcnb N 1	38	37¾	35	37¾	+2½
Falstaff	134	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Farin E	327	8¾	8½	8½	
Farm HF	18	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
Farm Br .24a	73	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
Farm Gr .48	1862	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅛
Frm NW .24	161	37½	35⅞	36½	— ½
Fed Scrw .72a	72	21½	20½	21½	+1
Fedrl Inc .90e	217	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Fidelcr I 2.20	269	24½	24¼	24½	
Fidel AB .96	4	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
Fidel Va	781	3⅝	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
FldUn LI 1	200	22½	22	22	— ⅜
Fifth Thi 1.80	21	25½	23½	23½	
Fin Secur .32	43	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Flnghrt	597	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
Finn Cp	6	10½	10	10½	+ ½
FstMerc 1.46	x64	9¾	13¼	19¼	— ⅛
FtAlaBk 1b	.54	23	22⅜	22¾	— ¼
Fst AFir .44	51	17	16¾	16¾	
FtAmTn .43	x89	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
FtArkBk .45	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Fst Artist	61	3⅝	3⅜	3⅛	
FtBnOh 1.32	x34	26¼	26¼	26¼	
FtBnAla .65e	31	13	12¾	13	
FtBkFla	31	6	5⅞	5¾	— ⅛
FtBkSys 1.60	403	39⅝	39¼	39½	
FtBnkrFla	5	11½	11½	11½	
FstBkSC 1.10	12	25	24½	25	+ ½
Fst Bost 2e	142	21⅜	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅜
Fst Cap 1.65	11	35	34	35	+1
Fst Colon .48	240	17	15½	15⅝	—1½
Fst Comr 1	x2	15	14½	15	+ ½
FstCm RI	20	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
FtCmBk 1	43	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
FtConn 1.80	39	25	22½	23	+ ½

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Fst Contl .82e	208	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
FtEmpSt .25a	96	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
FtFnFla .36	124	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Fst Grwt .25e	35	9⅛	9⅛	8⅛	
FtHawai 1.60	9	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
FtIllCp 1	10	13	13	13	
FtJerN .20	14	14	14	14	
FtKanFnl	241	2 ⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
FtKyNat 1.28	11	27½	27	27	— ⅛
FtLincFn	140	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
FtMarln .20	90	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
FtMdBn 1.36	x14	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
FstNBcr 2	25	27½	27	27	— ⅛
FtNBncs 1.30	x9	19	19	19	— ⅛
FtNBNJ 1.80	x19	38½	36½	38	+1½
FstN Tor 1.20	2	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
FstN Cinn 1.30	16	31	31	31	
FtNHGe 1.16	x104	22	21	22	+
FsINH Bk 1.40	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
FstOklaB .10r	38	8½	8½	8½	
FtRB Ga .40	35	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
FtSec SL .60	x67	42½	42½	42½	
Fst SecN .54	x16	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Fst Sure	26	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Fst Tenn .44	41	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
FstTexF .40	139	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
FstUn Br	113	20	29½	29½	—
FstUnCp .82	165	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
FstU Bnc .60	x129	16¾	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
FtWn	1292	3¼	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Fisons .78e	116	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Flag Bk	384	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Flxstl Ind .60	136	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
Fickngr .60	226	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Fla Con .76	28	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Fla Cypr .20e	56	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Fla Gulf 1.28e	22	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Fla Mng .12e	8	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
FlaN Fla .36	206	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
Flurocb .40e	11	17	17	17	
FoodTo A .12	33	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Foothl Gr .20	119	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Forest O .60a	1174	20½	18⅞	19⅞	—1¼
Fotomat .37	893	12⅝	10⅞	12⅛	+2⅛
Four Pha	849	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Frnkln El .32	223	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
Frank Lf .92	8?8	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
Fresr Mf 1e	35	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
Fred He .24b	49	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Fred Holl .32	13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Free SM 1.63e	582	15¼	13⅞	15⅛	+1⅜
Fremont .19e	444	13¾	12½	13¾	+ ⅜
Frnd Ice .10	389	11½	11½	11½	
Froze Fd .34	18	9¾	8⅝	9⅜	
Full Phot .23e	197	29⅝	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅛
Fullr HB .52	140	18	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Fulton Nt .60	5	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Fund Sys	105	6½	5⅞	5⅞	
Furrs Caf .40	33	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
GRT Cp	193	3⅛	2⅞	3	
Galaxy O	1085	8⅜	7½	7⅞	— ⅜
Galv Hou .20	5.4	15⅞	14½	15⅛	+1⅛
Gelco Cp .30	732	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Geim Ins	93	14¼	13⅞	4⅛	
Gen Aut	4.5	7⅛	6⅞	7	
GAutPr .76	68	25	24¼	25	+ ⅛
G Bnldg .10	58	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Gn Care	39	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Gn Enerq .10	834	15	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
GHlth Sv	107	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
GnOh SL .20	178	7	6⅞	6⅞	
G Reinsu 1.20	x337	161	159	159	—
G Semicn .10e	5	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Gn Shale .80b	x70	13	12⅞	13	
GTel Spf 1	37	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Genge B .80a	x21	17¼	16⅞	17	
Georas In	251	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
G Wash	182	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Gilb Asso 1.32	220	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
Gllb Rob	425	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
Glfd Inst .22	66	11	10	10	—1
Girard 3.24	155	45½	43½	45½	+2
Globe Lf .32	962	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Godfrey .90b	22	17	17	17	
Gold Flds 1.48e	101	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
Gold Sta	25	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Gould P 1.26	53	35⅝	35	35½	+ ½
Gov EFin	168	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Gov Emp	1657	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
GovEmp pf .74	1453	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
GovEm L .36	475	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Graco In .05a	117	12½	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅛
Grh Mag	265	12¾	12	12½	
Grah Mf .40	57	10¼	9¼	9½	— ½
Grantre .10r	116	10⅞	10¾	10⅝	— ⅛
Graph Cn .15e	67	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Gr Scan	330	25¼	24	25⅛	+ ⅛
Grave T .44	18	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
GtAm Cp .60b	13	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Grtr Jrsy	34	11	11	11	
GtSo Cp .84	279	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+1
Green Mt 1.12	58	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Grey Adv .80	232	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
Guar Fin .17r	8	10½	10½	10½	
Guar Nat	84	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Guard Pk .38	35	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
Glf Enrg	76	11½	11	11	— ½
Gulf Intst .60	24	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅜
HMO Int	63	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Hach Ch .20	180	12	11½	12	+ ½
Hahn EV .20	151	9⅝	9	9	— ⅝
HamllEx	338	12	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
HamllP	354	23½	22¾	23½	+ ½
Han Dan	55	12¾	11½	11½	
Hanov In .24	147	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—
Harper R .52	217	10	9⅞	10	
Hertf NC 1	126	14½	14	14	— ½
HartSt B 2.20	47	44⅛	43½	43⅝	— ½
Hava Cp .44	29	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Hawl Bnc .03	76	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Hawk Bn .62b	77	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
Hawth F .50	14	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+1⅛
Helfgrd	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Heat Tec	39	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Henred F .50a	59	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Henred F .50a	59	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Hertf Bnc 1.08	37	13	13	13	
Hess Inc .50	25	8¼	7⅛	8¼	+
Hexcel .56	149	14¼	13⅝	14	
HiTech	27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Hiber Cp 1.60b	21	29⅛	29½	29½	
Hick Far .32	x37	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Hick Fur	241	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Higbee 1.48	6	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Hines Ed 2	x4	35½	35	35	— ½
Hitachi	37	29½	27¾	27¾	—1⅝
Hittman .05r	83	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+1⅛
Hollyw P 1	36	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
Home Be 1.24	71	32¾	32½	32½	
Homew C .04e	4	8	8	8	
HON Ind .56	27	23	22¾	22⅞	
Hook Drg .80	105	13	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Hoover .96	435	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Horiz Bp .94	54	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Hospit Tr 1.92	12	25	24½	25	
HouFnlGp .60	x27	12	12	12	
Huds Pap .80	380	33¼	30	32½	+2½

Over-Counter Market

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Hugh Sup .05e	67	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Hunt Mfg .40	95	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Huntg Bn 1.76b	72	28½	28½	28½	
HyGain E .20	882	7½	6½	7⅜	
Hyatt Cp	1453	7⅞	7⅜	7½	
Hyatt Int	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
Hydraul 1.48	16	17	16½	17	
Hyster .83a	305	26¼	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
IMS Int	79	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
IVAC Cp .40	449	26¾	25⅝	25¾	— ½
Idaho FN 1.28b	7	39½	39	39½	+ ½
IllBeef P	0	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
IndSq Sec .68	x100	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
Ind Bksh 1b	4	23	23	23	
Ind Na .68	425	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Indian Gr .60	103	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
IndMtg R	16	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Ind Nat .35e	156	9⅞	9½	9½	
Ind's Wat 1.96	39	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Ind Fuels .60	80	19	16¾	18¾	+2
Ind Nuclr	536	3⅝	2⅞	3⅜	+ ⅜
IndVa Ph	35	25½	25	25½	+ ½
Inforex	413	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
Infor Inl	108	2	11⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛
Info Mag	249	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
In'd Herll .36	3	7½	7½	7½	
Inst Lab	175	10½	10	10¼	— ⅛
Intel Cp	2508	54	50	52	—1½
Interc Er	199	11	10½	10½	
Intrcft .32	12	9½	9½	9½	
Interfnl .50	182	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Intrml G .32	108	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ⅜
IntBk Wsh .25	794	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ½
IntBkW A .825	53	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
IntHair O	365	2½	2	2	
Int KingT	24	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Int'SyC pf 1.50	4	13½	13	13½	+ ½
Intrprv P	62	12½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Intersil	1305	7⅝	7	7½	+ ⅛
Invst Ann	157	½	½	½	— ⅛
IaSou Ut 2.08	65	25½	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
Itel 7awt	50	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
Ivey JB .52	x17	8⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
JB BigB	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
JMBRI u	34	14½	14	14	
Jacobsn .30a	5	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
JamWPr	282	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	+
Jame Rlv .20	57	15	14⅝	15	
Jamsby .40	86	17½	17½	17½	
Jap AirL	0	88½	86½	87	—2
JeffN Lt .32	51	13	12¾	13	
Jensen	137	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
Jerrico .07e	793	22½	20¼	22½	+2
Jefero Cp .10e	4	4	4	4	
Josephn .40	85	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Joslyn M 1.72a	35	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Justin In .60	82	19⅞	17⅞	19⅞	+1½
KDI Cp	214	1⅜	1 3-16	1 3-16	
KRM Pet	305	4¾	5⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
Kaisr Stl 1.50	613	34¼	31¼	34¼	+3
KaisSII pf 1.46	20	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
Kaman A 1	29	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Kampg A .20e	c143	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Kansal 1.14	15	20	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅝
KanC Lfe 1.40	63	37¾	37	37¾	+ ½
Kan StaN 24	18	5½	5½	5½	S
Kan StaN 24	18	5½	5½	5½	
Kar Prd 24	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Kayot Inc	21	3⅝	3½	3½	
Kear Tr .40	1155	11	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Kearny N .48	15	6½	6⅜	6½	
KabaOG	2594	1⅜	1 5-16	1 1-16	+ ⅛
Keith Ck .60	108	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Kelly Svc 1	50	27½	27¼	27¼	
Kemper 1.20	569	32	30½	32	+1½
Kenal Dr	179	4½	4⅜	4½	
Ken Ltd	72	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Kent Mre 1a	5	19	19	19	
KyCen Lf .22	176	7⅝	7 ⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
Keuff Ess .80	19	12½	11¾	12½	+ ¾
Kewan Sc .47	4	8½	8	8½	
Key Phar	515	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Key Data	98	2 ⅛	2⅝	2⅝	
Keye Flb .72	209	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Keyst Fd	100	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Keys Inl .50a	146	20¼	19¾	20	— ¼
Key OTC .13e	196	8¼	6¾	8½	+1¾
Key PrlC .25e	52	10	9¾	9¾	
Kimball .44	63	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Kirin Br .19e		13	12⅞	13	
Kloot GM .34e	924	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Knap Vog 1	41	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Knudsn .60b	102	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Koger P .21e	49	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
Kgr 76wt		9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Koss Cp .20	21	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Kratos	78	15	13¾	15	+1¼
Krueger .80	91	18½	17¼	18⅛	+1
Kuhlmn .60	x109	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Kyoto C .05e	12	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
LITCO 1.20	11	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
LMF Cp .28	188	6	6	6	
LaZ Boy .56	68	17	16⅜	16⅜	
Lac'd Stl 1	41	16	15½	15½	— ½
Lake Sor 1	9	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
LkwdBkTr .50b	6	26	25	26	
LamaTony .20	90	4⅞	3⅞	4⅝	+ ⅜
Lancast .56a	43	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
Lance In .92a	82	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
Lanchrt .10e	194	4½	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
LndB Fla .36	x61	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
LaneCo .60a	54	17½	17	17½	
Lawrys F .28a	141	17	13	15	—2
Lawson .24	62	12½	12	12½	
Lear Pet	213	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Legg Plat .40	187	10⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
LeonSllv .10e	49	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—1
Lewis P .12b	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Lexitron	203	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
Liberia Ir 1.60	1	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Libert Ho	118	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Liber Nat	x3	36½	18	18	
LibNt Lf .80	473	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
Lifeln Ga .88	123	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
Life Inv 12	247	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
Limit Str 12	304	27	24½	27	+2½
Lin cast	x391	20	9¾	19⅝	+ ⅛
Linc 1st 1.83	98	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
Linlst pf 1.05	194	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
Linc T&T 2	6	31¼	31	31¼	+ ¼
Lindb'g .80a	29	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅝
Liqud Air 1.40	98	31½	31	31	— ½
Litronix	375	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
Litti AD .40	64	16	14	15½	+1½
Lngv Fib 7.60	4	180	180	180	
LaLd OfB	114	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
LouGE pf 1.86	9	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
Lowes Co .24	1203	26⅛	25½	25½	
Loyal Lfe	3	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Lynd Tr	145	7⅝	6½	7½	+1

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Lyon Met .80a	7	13¾	13¼	13¼	
M&T Inv 1.04e	26	9 ¼	9½	9⅛	+ ⅛
MB Asso		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
MCI Com	1040	2 3-16	2	2⅛	+1-16
MCI wt	435	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
MFY Ind .16	50	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
MGF Oil	501	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
MSI Data	207	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
MTS Sys .20	110	11½	11	11	— ⅛
MacDer .60	135	11½	11¼	11¼	
MacM B .90	113	23	22	23	+1
Madisn G 1.37	215	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
Magm E	320	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
Magma P	1155	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
Magnl In .03r	120	8⅜	7¾	8⅜	+ ⅜
Maj Elec	84	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
Makita .10r	660	29	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅝
Mallkrt .60	1162	35½	33¾	34	—1½
MgtAssis	734	7½	7	7½	— ⅛
MgtAs pf .32e	226	6⅛	5¾	5⅝	— ⅛
Manitw .80a	20	31	31	31	
Mann Gs	87	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
MfrB LA .40b	76	10	¾10	10⅝	+ ⅜
MfrsN Cp 2.20	98	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
Mtg Data	125	7¾	7⅛	7¼	
Marc Cp 12r	31	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅜
Mer Coll	69	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
Marne Cp	47	33	32½	33	+ ½
Marion	329	19½	18⅝	19⅜	+ ½
MkTw Br .80	22	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
Marsh Su .52	35	9⅝	9	9	— ⅝
Marsh 1 s 2.10	15	35½	35½	35½	
Mary Nat .72	418	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
Mass Gn	42	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
Maul LP .40	143	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
May Pet	233	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
Mayflwr .52b	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Mayn Oi	43	4⅝	4	4	— ½
McCorm 64a	195	33¾	32⅝	33¾	+1
McDow E .15e	23	7	6⅞	6⅞	—
McFarl E	57	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
McMorn 10	535	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
McQuay .64	135	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Measur	267	11½	11	11½	+ ⅜
MedGen	72	3⅝	3½	3½	
Medford 1.20	18	41	40½	41	+ ½
Med Cntr .10e	92	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Medtrn	694	28½	26⅛	26½	—2
Meen Oil .20	144	12⅝	11	11⅛	—1½
Megadat	97	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
MegD un		9⅝	9¾	9⅝	
Meion Nt 2.60	237	55⅝	54⅝	54¾	— ⅛
Mer Bncp 2.20	132	30⅝	29½	29½	— ⅞
Merc Bk .84	x32	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Merc pf 3	x7	41½	41	41	— ½
Merc Tex 1.20b	103	25⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
MercTex pf 3	10	66⅝	66	66¼	+ ½
Mer BNY 1b	x0	40	40	40	
Merch In .90		19⅝	19	19	
Merch Nt .80	15	22	22	22	
Merc Gen .48	125	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Merc SL .20	31	6	6	6	
Mervyn	1355	33	30¼	32½	+2
MetroDv	154	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Meyer F .40b	x140	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ½
Mich Ntl 1	160	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
Micro Mk	48	5⅝	5	5⅛	
Micrdat	2466	9⅛	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅜
Microfo	452	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Micro Se	212	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
MidCo In .10a	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
Mdlsx W 1.77	9	19½	19½	19½	
MidlndB 1a	16	20	19	20	+ ½
Midl Bks 2	49	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
Midlnt pf 2	43	23¼	23¼	23¼	
MidnMin .22e	143	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Midw Dis .28	328	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+ ½
Midw Fid .52a	122	13	13	13	
Midw GI 1.20	25	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ⅝
Mill Her .40	78	17	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Mill HS .15g	20	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
Millipr .12	741	27	19⅝	27	+1⅞
Mine Saf 1	32	68½	66	68½	+2
MinRes .05e	33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Min Eng	78	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Mini Cptr	51	9	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
Minn Fab .10a	120	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Minnet L	172	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
Mischer	17	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
MissVl G 1.23b	18	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
Mr Steak	42	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Mitsui Co .40e	23	33½	33	33½	
MobGs S 1.28	x15	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Mod Mer .07	1511	14¼	13	13	—1
ModM wt	212	10	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
Modulinl	20	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Modu Cpr	875	6¼	5½	6¼	+ ⅝
Mogul .60	374	23⅝	23	23½	+ ½
Molex In .05e	8	19½	19½	19½	
Mon Can .88	289	14½	14	14½	— ⅜
Monf Co	52	4⅜	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
Monu Cp .56	1258	13½	11⅞	13½	+1⅝
Moore S .24	218	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+1⅛
Moore Cp 1.20	716	33½	31¾	33½	+2
Mor Flo .01e	1048	13¾	10⅝	12½	+2
Moran B	69	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅜
Morrsn I .34	298	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
Mtgl Wsh .65e	25	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Moane Pa .40	119	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅜
Mostek	914	16½	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Mothrd M	128	16	14	15¼	+1¼
Mot Club .10	223	4¼	4	4	— ¼
MtnBks I .80b	11	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
Mueller .92	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Multim .48	83	24	23	23	— ⅞
Myers In .18e	13	5	5	5	
NCNB Cp .57	857	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
NFC Cp	69	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
NN Corp 1.20	146	19½	18	19½	+1½
Na Churs .30	76	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Narag Cp .50e	83	14¼	12	13¼	+1¼
Natco Ind .12e	74	4⅛	4	4	
Nath Fe	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Natl Ga .88	24	12½	12½	12½	
NatBy Pr 1.40	48	22	21½	22	+ ½
Nat Cent 1.16	x86	16½	16½	16½	
NCity Cp 1.85	278	42½	42	42½	+ ½
N ComNJ 2	3	29½	29½	29½	
N Comptr .20	19	14	14	14	
NConv S .20r	6	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
NData Co	61	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
NData Cp	92	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Nat Lib .12	197	5⅝	5½	5½	
NatL Fla .15e	166	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
NatO'd L .30	520	6⅞	6¼	6⅛	— ⅝
NatRes I .80e	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
N Shoes	13	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
NStu Mkl	545	1 13-16	1⅜	1¾	—1-16
Nat Util 1.32	61	19	18¼	18½	— ½
Nat West	214	5	4 11-16	4 15-16	—1-16
Natmw A .42	352	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
Natmw RI .14e	29	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
Naum B	33	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Needh F .55	41	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	
Neutrgn .12b	49	17	14¾	17	+2¼
Nev Nat .18e	24	10	9½	10	+ ½
Nev S&L .20	148	9⅝	8¾	9⅝	+1⅛
NAm Fd 1.20s	69	13¾	13	13¾	
NE MBos 1.40	53	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
New HWt 3.35	13	42⅝	41½	42½	+1
NJer NC 2	33	24¾	24	24¾	
NJNat G 1.32	60	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
NPlan R .90	108	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
NY Mag	51	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
Newll Co .50	257	9½	8⅝	9½	+1⅛
Newprt P	497	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Nicol Inst .20	34	13½	13¼	13½	
Nielsn A .48	391	22¼	20¾	22¼	+1½
Nielsn B .48	302	22	20⅝	22	+1⅜
Nissn M .24r	1	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	
Noble Afr	132	26½	25⅝	25½	+ ½
Noland .36	54	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Nord Re	376	9½	7¼	9½	+1¾
Nordstr .36	249	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Norin Cp	62	8½	7⅝	8½	+ ½
NoCar Gs 1	73	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
NoEOl un 1.53e	25	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Noest Bn 2	38	25½	25½	25½	
Nrest Pet .25	350	19	18⅝	19	
Noest Hrt		23⅛	22⅝	23	— ⅛
NCal SL .50	269	14½	13⅞	14½	+ ⅜
NorSt Bn .40	184	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Nwst Eng 1	10	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
NW NatG .80	421	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
Nrwst Oh 1.90	3	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ½
Nrw Fin .30b	x40	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
NwsF Inv	36	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Nowsl Li .65	174	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
NW PuSv 1.70	72	19⅝	19⅛	19	+ ⅛
NwlPt Co 1b	x23	19½	18⅝	19½	
Norfr Chl 1.72	59	39	38½	38½	— ½
Noxel Cp .56	x444	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
Nucir Dy	656	9⅝	8	9⅛	+ ⅛
Nucir Ex	148	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
Nucl Svc .10e	262	5⅛	3⅞	5	+1⅛
OSR Cp	221	2½	2 1-16	2⅛	
Oak Cons .05e	31	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
Occidnt .02e	78	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
Ocean Dr .20	606	29½	27	29	+2
OcnDrl pf 3	22	55¼	53¼	55¼	+2
Ocean Oil	205	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	+ ¼
Oceanrg .13e	328	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
Ocean Ex	142	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅛
Odyssey .03e	65	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Offsh Log .03	929	15	14¼	14¾	+ ½
Ogilvy M 1.40	213	34⅝	31¾	34½	+3¼
Ohio Cas 1.72	70	42⅛	41½	42¼	+ ⅜
Ohio Ferr .80	41	16½	16	16⅛	— ½
Oilgear 1	5	14	13½	14	
O'dNatB .84b	10	27½	27¼	27¼	
OldR Inl .84b	x865	25½	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
O'dStn Cp 1	101	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Old Stone	65	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Olsten .10e	72	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
Olym Br .90	1490	31	26	26⅛	—3⅛
Omaha N 1.50	31	21	20½	20½	
OmegOpt .06e	x128	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Opt Coat	394	10	8½	9⅝	+ ½
Orban .30b	104	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Oreg PC .88a	48	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
OrionCap	527	7	6⅞	7	
Orion Rh	205	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Ormont	1556	11½	7½	10¼	—4½
Oshmn S .09e	37	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
Otter TP 1.64	47	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
Over NA	36	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
PCA Inl	237	15¼	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅜
PVO Intl .60a	19	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
Pabst Br 1.12	1231	22⅝	21¾	22	— ⅝
Paccar 1a	600	44½	44	44⅛	— ⅛
Pace BLD	.14½	14½	13½	14¼	+ ⅛
PacC Hld	89	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
PacFa E	74	13¾	11½	11½	—1⅛
PacGa R 1.50b	72	24	23	23½	— ½
Pac Scie .20r	32	10	9⅛	9⅛	
Pac SoMt .45e	43	6½	6½	6½	
Paks Cp .48	54	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
PanA Bn .32	120	7½	7	7¼	— ⅛
Pandk Pr	34	3½	3½	3½	
Park Oh .70	38	11	11	11	
Pathcm	115	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
Paul Har .20		13½	13½	13½	
Pauley P	93	7	6⅝	6⅝	
PayL Dr .40	129	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Pay Pak .60b	233	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Pay Sav .50	629	25½	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
Payl Csh .30	429	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+2⅛
Peach D	233	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅜
Peach Eq .67e	105	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
Peavey .84	39	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Pearl Mt .64b	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
PeninRs	116	14	13	13	—1
Penn Va 2a	50	82	78	82	+ ½
Pa Enter 1.48	143	19⅝	18½	19⅛	+ ⅜
Penn Lf	1921	3⅝	3 1-16	3 3-16	—1-16
PnzlLT	2202	7½	6⅞	7 1-16	—7-16
PnzlOG	6705	13	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅜
Pentair .42e	1106	12⅝	9⅝	12⅝	+3
Pepsin BW .40a	201	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
PerkFd	214	2	2	2	
Perma Bln	251	3⅝	2⅞	3⅝	+ ⅜
Petrsn H .46	226	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
PetlDev	1677	1½	1 3-16	1½	+ ⅛
Petrolint .60	47	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+1
Pettinbon .60	24	22	21⅝	22	
Phinla Lf .50r	413	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
Phnla Nat 2.10	245	32¾	32	32¼	+ ⅛
Phillop Gl	42	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Phnx Cdy	56	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Phys Ctl	26	12	12	12	
Pinc Save	85	11¾	10½	11	+ ½
Pinedml A .10e	72	5⅛	5	5	
Pinnkrtn 1.50	45	31¼	31	31	— ¼
Pinon HlnB .60	401	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Pinonr SE .22	79	12¼	12	12¼	
Pinonr Wt .10r	912	9⅛	6⅝	7⅝	—1½
Pinlt NB 1.84	224	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	—1
Pizza In	287	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Plenum 1.20	25	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Popelnl Br .40	14	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Posin Seal .05e	93	4⅝	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
Post Co .80	26	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Pott Ind .85	976	39¼	37⅝	39⅛	+2
PowRes	58	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Pw Test .30	20	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Powers .70	142	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+
Pratt H .40	33	14½	14⅜	14½	
Prec Met .26e	491	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
Pref Rlsk .26e	6	12½	12½	12½	— ½
PremrRes	326	2 5-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	—1-16
Pres GM 1.29e	777	13⅜	11⅞	13	+ ⅞
PresS AD .13a	788	8½	7½	8⅝	+ ½
Presto Pr .24	140	10⅛	9½	9½	— ½
Prestn Tr .40	105	22¾	21½	22	+ ⅜
Preway .80	65	13	12½	13	+ ¼
Prime In	2070	15	13⅜	14⅝	+1¼
Procs Sys	102	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Progrs C .16	194	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Protect .68	38	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
ProvL A .88	53	37	36½	36½	— ½
Prov Nat 1.76	135	21¼	21¼	21¼	
ProvN pf 1.80	12	22	22	22	
PrudFed	46	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
PubS NC 1.04	34	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Pulaskin F	11	8½	8¼	8½	
P Bennet .10e	152	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
PutD Inc 1.28a	6	17½	17½	17½	
PutD Cap	116	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Quakr Ch .55	15	22⅝	22½	22½	
Qual Inns	61	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Quantor	14	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
Quotron	49	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
RLI Cp .32	107	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
RPM Inc .20	66	12½	12½	12½	
RMIC Cp	23	12½	12	12½	+ ½
Rahall C .15e	x33	14½	14	14¼	— ⅛
Rainb R	263	18⅛	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
Rainr Bn	264	22½	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅞
Rainier	300	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—1⅛
Rangair .24	33	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
RankOrg .10r	3300	3⅝	3⅜	3 5-16	+ ⅛
Rapidata	32	2	1⅞	2	
Raychm	62	125	122	123	—2
Raymnd .50b	53	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ⅞
Realex .40b	22	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
RltMtg Inl .19e	87	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
Recog Eq	473	8⅛	8	8	
Redkn Lb .34	259	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
Regncy E .40	372	8⅜	7⅛	7⅜	—1
Relab Inv .20e	26	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Reliab Lf .60a	92	15	13¾	14½	+ ⅜
Rel Univ .64	35	9⅜	8½	9⅜	
Rep Aut .20b	67	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
Rep Life	840	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
Resdel In .20b	8	5½	5½	5½	
Resh Ind	46	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
ResOG wt	182	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
ResO Min	301	38½	34½	38½	+2½
Respir Ca	81	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
PaulR In 1.32e	106	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
Ray Rey .60	165	17¼	16½	16½	— ⅜
Ridg Inc .40b	7	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Rigg Wsh 2.20	51	32¾	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
Ringrnd	229	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Rival Mf 1.60a	3036	16¾	14½	16¾	+2¼
Road Ex .45b	394	37	35½	36½	— ½
Robin M 1.20	38	22½	20½	22½	+2
Rockt R	.872	8½	7⅝	8	— ½
Rodac Co	93	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Rolln BH .66	82	15¾	15½	15⅝	
Rolm Cp	120	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
Rospath .44b	13	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Rouse	827	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Rovac Cp	389	20⅜	17½	17⅝	—2
Rowe F .08	75	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
RoyDut P 5.35e	10	91⅝	90½	91⅝	+1
Rucker P .20	36	11½	10¾	11½	+ ¾
Rus Stov .72	310	16⅛	15	16⅛	+ ⅜
Royster .60a	141	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
SCI Sys	438	17½	14½	14½	—2⅞
Ryland G .40	99	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Rykof SE .40	47	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
SBE Inc	32	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Safeco 1.25	973	37⅝	40	39⅝	+ ⅝
StHel Gd 1.43e	393	18	12½	18⅝	+ ⅝
St Paul .80	612	30⅝	30⅛	30	+ ⅛
Santa Cn	76	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
Saslow .07e	75	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Savan Fd 1.32b	64	20⅝	—	20⅝	+ ⅛
Scherer .20	85	8½	8¼	8½	
Schol Inc .68	357	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
Schwim A .40	43	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
Scope .38	101	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Scott Liq	214	2⅛		2⅛	+ ⅛
Scripps H 2a	16	34½	34	34½	+1½
Sea Wrld .15r	2	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	
Seafirst 1.24	242	34	33¼	33⅞	— ⅛
Sealed Ar .20a	496	9⅝	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
Seawy Fd .70	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Secur Am .40b	30	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Sec Comm	22	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
SecLf Ac .48	484	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
SecLf Ga .22e	56	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
Sec NYS 1.08	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Sec Pac 1.40	1063	27⅜	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
Seebrg A	453	9	6⅞	7¼	—1¾
Seneca F	20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Sensor	563	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Sentry M	19	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Svc Mer .021	1226	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
Svcmstr .20	256	23	23	23	
SevenUp 1.20a	1074	28½	27½	27⅝	
Shaklee .58	468	27	26	27	+ ⅞
Shr Med .10e	306	25⅞	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅝
Shaw Co 1.60	x103	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Shakdahl	84	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Shisa Ltd .33e	10	44½	43	43	—1¼
Shoneys .24	68	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Shop Go	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Shrwd Cp	97	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Sigma Al .40	48	21	20¼	21	+ ¾
Sigmor A .80	44	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
Sliconx	57	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Silv King	686	1½	1	1⅛	
Silvercr	92	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Simps In 1.20	23	16½	16	16	+ ⅛
Skylin Oil	327	16⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ⅛
Smith Fd	476	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅜
Snap Tls .80	335	29	28	28½	+ ½
Society 1.80	96	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅝
SolldSt Sc	167	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
SolldSt T	48	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Solomon	67	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
Sonoc Pr .8	75	34⅛	33	34⅛	+1⅛
Sonom Vl	256	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
Sourc Ca 1.60	380	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
SorcCa pf 2.40	41	25⅝	25⅜	25⅛	
SoCarln .50	172	13	13	13	
SoCarNt .88	12	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¾
Soest Pa 1.68	27	27	27	27	
Sou Alrw	117	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
Sthn Boc 1.54	23	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—1
Sthn Bks 1.40a		18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
S CalWat 1.16	57	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
SCon Gas 2.20	35	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
Sou Ind 1.20a	18	19	18¾	18¾	
So Natl .80	15	17½	17⅛	17½	
Sthn Un .40	326	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅛
Sthld Fin .32	262	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Southl Pa .64	18	27⅞	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅝
Sw Facts	51	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
SwFlaBk .24e	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
SwGs Cp 1	376	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
SwPet Ch .32	43	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
Sowst Dr .72	6	11	11	11	
SwEl Sv 1.28	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Swn Life .72	613	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅝
Soveran .05r	269	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Spect Ph	373	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	⅛
+Spctrl Dy .12e	75	7⅝	7	7⅛	+
+Spctrl Dy .12e	75	7⅝	7	7⅛	+
Spctrl Dy .12e	75	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Spectrn	175	5⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Speidel N .56	98	26⅛	26	26	
Sportsch	17	2⅝	2½	2½	
Sta Rits .70b	39	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Stampdc	685	4⅝	4 11-16	5-16	
Standyn 1.08	162	25⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
StdLf Ins .28e	0	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
StdMicro	126	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Std Regis 1.20a	142	20⅛	20	20⅝	+ ½
Stand Inc	33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Stan HPd 1.20	39	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
Stanwck	237	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
StaSt Bos 2.40	99	27½	26½	27½	+1
State Grp .15e	71	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Steak Shk .45	x632	8	6½	7⅝	
Stew Stev .15e	284	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
Stewt Inf .76	49	12½	12	12½	+ ½
Stewt San .13	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Straff Tx	650	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
Strawb Ct .30b	31	26	25	26	
Sturm Ru .40e	30	17	16½	17	
Subaru	305	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Subur Bc 1.20	36	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
Sullair	302	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Sumito .72	18	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
Sumer Co .32a	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Sumit En	93	4⅝	4½	4½	
Sumit Pr	108	3	2½	2½	— ½
SumB Fla .60	346	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
SumiteO	302	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Sunstr Fd .36	48	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Super El .24	66	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Supr Eq	57	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Surgicot	155	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
Survl Tec	2	7	6½	7	
Swedlw	40	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
TBar Inc	237	8¼	9	7¼	+ ½
TDK El .41r	37	62⅞	60¾	62⅞	+1
TEC Inc .40b	31	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Tab Prd .20	56	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
Taco Bell .14	779	24⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+1⅝
Tally Cp	87	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Tampax 2a	883	35	34⅛	35	+ ⅛
Tannet .12r	15	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
Taylr Rnt .24	23	11¼	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅜
Tech Pub .60	55	19	18½	18½	— ½
Tecum P 2.40	50	59	57½	57½	—1
Telag G .20	230	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Tele Com	358	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+1
Telecrer .10e	521	22	21	22	
TeleMx B	14	4	4	4	
Telef Mx .66e	52	4	4	4	
Telemed	83	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Telesci .20e	250	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Teletron	36	6	5½	5½	— ½
Teltrn Sv	54	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Tennant .76	49	24½	24	24	
Tennc Off	787	7	6½	6½	— ½
TennO un	2	103	108	108	—5
Tenn NG .92	x17	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
Tenn Vall .80	113	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
TetraTch	313	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
TxAm Bn .80	263	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅜
Tex AOll	377	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
Texinl A	45	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
Textiles 1.20	29	16⅛	16	16⅛	
Textone	94	3⅝	3½	3⅝	⅛
T+hallsm .80	49	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Therm El	246	16⅛	15½	15⅞	+
Thetfd Cp	82	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅜
Thrd Nat 1	15	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
Threshd	43	9½	9	9	— ½
Tifny Co .60	77	11½	11	11	— ½

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Time H .60	52	19½	19⅛	19½	—
Tiprary	1403	22⅝	19½	20⅛	—
TitanGp .06	230	2½	2⅛	2⅜	—1
Tokio Fl .78r	12	80½	79¼	80	
Tokyo El .72e	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Tolley Inl	295	4⅛	3⅞	3¾	+
TombsOil	256	3 5-16	3¼	3¼	
Topps Tr .06r	x60	6¼	5¾	5⅝	—
Toro Co .56	216	14½	14	14½	+
Toscany I .40	4	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+
ToscoCp	874	4	3⅞	3⅞	—
Toth Alu	73	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
Towle M .88	72	10⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+
Toyota M .27r	34	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	+
Trncll Oil	1319	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	—
Transp O.	78	12⅝	12	12⅝	—
Trnsp L .24	703	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+
Tremco .80	59	13⅝	13¼	13½	+
Tri Chem .24	83	15	14⅛	14⅞	—
Trico Pd 1a	60	37	36½	36½	+
Trim OG	1127	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	—
Trust Ga 1.20	x77	24½	24¼	24½	
Tymshr	436	18	17	17½	+
TyronHy .25	35	12	11⅞	12	+
Tyson F .50e	71	16	14½	15¾	+
UA Colu .30	179	17⅝	16	17⅝	+
UB Fin .56	x20	9½	9¼	9⅝	—
UTL Cp	166	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—
Uni Capll .08e	69	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
Unifl Inc .15e	166	6	5⅝	5⅝	+
UnonLtd .39e	282	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+
UnEl Stl 1.40	8	20½	20½	20½	
Un Mat 1a	2	12½	12½	12½	
Un NPtn 1.20a	57	21	20½	21	+
Un Plant .05r	21	7½	7½	7½	
UnSpl Cp 1.10a	69	20	19⅝	19⅝	
UnTr Bnc 1.42	29	20	19½	20	
UnArl Th .36	293	1	1⅛	1¼	—
UnBk NY 1.60	45	22	21¾	22	+
UnBk Col 1.20	156	20	20	20	
UnCabl T	31	4⅝	4½	4½	—
UnCaro B .73r	18	15⅝	15	15	
UnCll Gs .60	18	8	8	8	
Ur FlrCas 1	30	22⅝	21½	21⅝	
Un McGll .20	99	9½	8⅝	8⅝	—
UnMoB	9	20½	20½	20½	—
UnSav L	61	2⅝	2½	2½	—
Unit Svc .60b	137	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
US Bncrp 1b	323	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+
US Sug .3a	53	52	50	50	—
US Surg	332	13½	12⅝	13⅜	—
US TrkLn	79	14½	14⅛	14½	—
UST NY 1.80	194	24	22⅞	24	—
UTen Bc .30	40	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
UVa Bks 1.12	x111	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	—
Unitog Co .80	x81	21	21	21	
Unv Inst .24	x150	18	16½	17⅝	—
Univ Sec .13	401	6⅛	5½	6	—
Univ Volt	71	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—
Univ Pat	976	25	22⅝	24⅝	—
UpPen P 1.72	16	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—
Uss Dwn .24	5	7½	7½	7½	—
Utah Boc .85e	9	18	18	18½	—
Utlls Inds .90a	x65	12	12	12	—
Vaa Roe 1.05e	1116	14⅛	12⅝	14⅛	—
Vail Asoc	70	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝	—
Val Ariz .85	457	16½	16⅛	16⅜	—
Vallylab	40	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—
Vamnt	216	18	17⅛	18	—
Valtek In	70	6	5⅞	6	+
VanD Alr .48	9	11⅛	11	11	—
Van Shak .86e	101	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—
VaporCp .20e	159	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	—
Varco Int .04e	128	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	—
Vaughn J .40	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
Velcro .70a	468	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	—
Ventron .60		43	43	43	
Victre S	714	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—
Viko In	140	14	13⅝	13⅝	—
Va Chem .77	x9	17	16½	16½	—
Va Intl	84	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	—
VaN Bnk 1.28	178	19	18	19	—
Va Rea E .10e	2	7½	7½	7½	—
Visul Scl	532	4⅝	3½	4⅝	—
Volum Sh .60	x137	16¼	15⅞	16¼	—
Volum Ca	95	11½	11	11½	—
Wacoal		19	22	21⅝	
Walt Rlty	37	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
Warn El 1	35	18½	16⅛	18½	
Wash Hm .10	51	5	4⅛	5	
Wshr NG 1.24	369	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
Waste Re	32	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Water As .14	251	35⅝	32⅝	35⅝	
Wthld Int	375	13	12⅛	13	
Webb Co .50	34	11½	11¼	11½	
Webb Re	98	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	
WacoDv	659	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
Weeden .40	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Wehrco .75a	3	15½	15½	15½	
Weight W .50	177	8⅝	8	8⅝	
WkmG .08e	420	2 7-16	2 3-16	2⅜	
Weltch In	297	18⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Wendys .01e	686	26⅛	24⅛	25⅝	
WstDref 2.70e	510	22⅝	20⅝	22⅝	
Wesl Co .20	16	10	9⅝	9⅝	
Westct Pf	935	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Wst C&S .88	75	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	
WstD Lev .85e	324	9			
Wstn Gr .40	233	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
Wn Hold 2.55e	722	18½	16⅝	18½	
WKy Gs 1.32	30	16⅝	16⅛	16	
WinMar ea .15r	56	16	15	15	
Wstn Mtg	0	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛	
WnP Finnl	30	6⅝	6⅛	6	
WnUtd R	355	7-16	15-32	13-32	
Westmd 1.60a	1136	35⅝	30⅝	35⅝	
Wett Inc .60b	279	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
Whnte Shl	236	14	13⅝	14	
Wren Alnir .14e	151	4	3⅝	3⅝	
Wiener .36	35	8½	7	8	
Win'y Son 1	15	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Whlmlt In .90	217	34	32⅞	34	
Wms WW .80a	27	20⅝	19½	20	
Winlm Tr 2.40	21	40½	40	40	
Winlson H	99	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
Winncorp .30	155	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Winnns Str .75	46	22	22⅛	22	
Winut PKT .48	250	9⅛	8⅝	9	
Wirac Cen .80b	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Wisr Oil	14	63½			
Wix Cp .60	340	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	
Wolhn Lb .30	16	9⅛	9	9	
Wodhd D .40	86	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
Wdwrd L 1.40	122	25	24	25	
Worce Bn .40	x127	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
WrldJ All .40	730	15	13¾	14	
Wrld Svc .20	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Worth In .48	80	24	23⅝	23	
Wyman G .70a	71	29⅝	29⅛	29	
Wyo Nat 1.08	46	25	24⅝	24	
Xonox	34	19¼	19	19	
Yellow F .43	1538	32⅝	31	31	
Younkr B 1.40	12	25½	25½	25	
Ziegler .32a	23	7⅝	7⅝	7	
ZionUt B .92	32	25⅝	25⅛	25	
Zondvn .10e	75	8½	8	8	
Zond un	26	10½	10	10	

Japan Bank Borrowing

LONDON, March 20 (AP) —Japanese commercial bank[s'] their net borrowing of Eu[rodol]lars in the London mark[et] [was] about $11.98 billion at the [end] of 1976 from a peak $13.2 b[illion] at the end of September, bu[t the] year-end total was little ch[anged] from net borrowings of $12.08 billion as of Dece[mber] 1975, statistics published b[y the] Bank of England showed.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears solely for purposes of information.

NEW ISSUE March 11, 1977

$50,000,000

Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes

9⅛% Guaranteed Bonds Due March 15, 1997

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Assets ......US$34,080,530
Deposits ......US$23,527,074
Loans ......US$20,056,030
Capital ......US$229,605

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Economic Scene

ntinued from Page 9.)

when it promised to seek ..ional approval for the ..lenishment of funds for ..e World Bank affiliate ..ends loans to the poorest ..s on easier terms. A .. 26 countries, including .. producers, agreed to in.. IDA's resources by $7.6 ..for the next three years, ..h the U.S. share would .. billion. This country's ..ould be up by $900 mil.. ..m the previous replenish..

.. World Bank's subscribed ..is increased by $8.3 bil.. ..e U.S. portion would be ..llion, or 18.8 per cent of ..l. However, only 10 per .. that would be paid-in ..remitted in equal amounts .. three-year period. The ..ler would be unpaid ..callable only to meet the ..bligations to its bond and ..lders.

Final Payment

..theless, the numbers are ..r the several programs on ..congressional approval is ..ought, the U.S. financial ..ment at this time would ..9 million, plus $375 mil.. ..ering the final payment ..he previous replenishment .. funds. Resistance might ..velop in Congress, despite ..lorsement of the programs ..administration and private ..g experts.

Some critics object to what they see as an effort to enlarge the resources and lending capacity of the international agencies to "bail out" private banks, which for the last three years of the oil crisis have extended huge loans to the less-developed world. Advocates of enlarged resources for the agencies, however, cite the diminished ability of the private banking system to continue large long-term assistance to the developing world in view of heavy previous commitments and they stress that the international agencies are better able to impose the economic discipline and other conditions in countries seeking loans.

The World Bank now has a ceiling of $5.8 billion in its lending activities each year under its present capital structure, including the $3.3-billion increase on which approval is being sought. However, some tentative decisions have already been made for a modest increase in lending in the next fiscal year beginning July 1. Apparently, the bank's executive direction believes it would have support if it sought additional capital to permit the tentatively planned rise in lending.

Jobless Rate

..N, March 20 (AP).—The ..r of Swiss jobless declined .. during February to 0.6 ..nt of the total working ..the government reported. ..e end of February 17,538 ..s were looking for a job, ..5,527 vacancies were reg.. ..

Foreign Banks Given Philippines Go-Ahead

MANILA, March 20 (Reuters). —The Philippines Monetary Board has given 11 foreign banks approval to start the country's first off-shore banking.

The 11 banks are Chase Manhattan, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, American Express International Banking, Crocker, United California Bank, Banque Nationale de Paris, Bank of Nova Scotia, Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez, Barclays Bank International, Lloyds Bank International and European Asian Bank.

South African Group Sponsors Full-Page Ads to Fight Critics

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, March 20 (NYT).—A small group of wealthy South African businessmen is turning to full-page advertisements in some leading Western newspapers to combat criticism of the country and expose what it sees as growing Soviet influence in Africa.

The businessmen call themselves the Club of Ten. Membership, close to 20, includes a Greek, a German and an American, said Donald Boddie, who said he was the group's "editorial consultant.' Only one member has publicly identified himself. He is the Greek, Lampris Nichos, who Mr. Boddie said owns large potato farms in South Africa.

"They are fervent South African patriots," Mr. Boddie said. "They're very concerned indeed about the preservation of the right way of life in South Africa."

He described them further as "people who move about the world all the time, not in personal minijets but in big personal jets."

Advertisements Reprint Article

Last week the club placed large advertisements in The New York Times and The Washington Post. The same advertisements appeared a few days earlier in the Times and Guardian newspapers here.

They carried a reprint of a long report by a British journalist, Robert Moss, in the Feb. 20 issue of the Sunday Telegraph tracing Soviet and Cuban activity in Africa.

The Moss article, filling more than a page of the Telegraph, carried the headline, "Moscow's Next Target in Africa," which was said to be the shipping lanes along the South African coast. "Russian plot to cripple the defense of the West," the club said in introducing the piece.

Mr. Moss, who writes often on rightist subjects for various publications, is on the staff of the Economist magazine. He was annoyed to see his article used in advertising.

"The copyright belongs to the Telegraph," he said. "If it had been my copyright, I don't think I would have allowed it." The article was reprinted with the Telegraph's permission.

The Club of Ten appears to be utterly unknown here. Mr. Moss said he had never heard of it and neither had the Institute for the Study of Conflict, whose research was cited in the Moss article. The address given in the advertisements, along with Mr. Boddie's name, was that of Mr. Boddie's Regent Street office.

S. African Press Bill

JOHANNESBURG, March 20 (Reuters).—The South African government today appeared determined to push its controversial newspaper bill, despite widespread criticism and regardless of approaching talks between newspaper owners and Prime Minister John Vorster.

The leader of the House of Assembly, Defense Minister Pieter Botha, told Parliament Friday that the second reading of the bill would be held this week.

Political analysts said that tomorrow's meeting between Mr. Vorster and a Newspaper Press Union delegation apparently would not delay the bill's passage.

The bill would empower a government-appointed press council to jail journalists and close newspapers if they offended a government press code.

Chicago Options Table

Option & price		Vol. Apr	Last Apr	Vol. Jul	Last Jul	Vol. Oct	Last Oct	Close N.Y.
Alcoa	50	a	a	41	9½	25	10	58¼
Alcoa	60	12	¾	54	2⅞	70	3⅝	58¼
Am Tel	60	195	3¼	43	3⅞	55	4½	62⅞
Am Tel	65	13	⅛	44	¾	16	1⅛	62⅞
Atl R	45	10	8⅞	b	b	b	b	53½
Atl R	50	23	4⅛	35	5⅛	26	6⅝	53½
Atl R	60	200	⅛	103	13-16	33	1⅝	53½
Avon	40	403	8½	2	8½	b	b	48⅛
Avon	45	683	3⅝	62	4⅛	26	5¼	48⅛
Avon	50	69	⅛	390	1 9-16	72	2¼	48⅛
BankAm	25	21	1¾	a	a	14	3	26⅜
BankAm	30	13	1-16	31	⅜	8	11-16	26⅜
Beth S	35	30	3¼	2	4	a	a	37¾
Beth S	40	84	5-16	57	15-16	21	1 1-16	37¾
Beth S	45	5	1-16	b	b	b	b	37¾
Bruns	15	78	1 7-16	39	1 15-16	24	2 5-16	16⅝
Bruns	20	49	1-16	39	5-16	14	9-16	16⅝
Burl N	40	93	8	12	8⅞	57	9¼	48⅜
Burl N	45	425	3⅝	83	4⅝	87	5¼	48⅜
Burl N	50	149	⅛	b	b	b	b	48⅜
Burrgh	60	b	b	14	10⅜	a	a	68⅝
Burrgh	70	297	1 7-16	147	3¾	33	5⅜	68⅝
Burrgh	80	a	a	172	¾	29	1 5-16	68⅝
Burrgh	90	a	a	15	⅛	76	⅝	68⅝
Burrgh	100	80	1-16	b	b	b	b	68⅝
Citicp	30	14	⅝	29	1 9-16	34	2 5-16	29⅝
Citicp	35	1	1-16	25	⅜	25	⅝	29⅝
Delta	30	b	b	42	3	24	4	31⅞
Delta	35	66	1-16	14	13-16	15	1⅝	31⅞
Delta	40	4	1-16	83	⅛	24	½	31⅞
Dig Eq	40	b	b	83	7¼	20	8¼	46¼
Dig Eq	45	87	2¼	88	3⅝	32	5⅜	46¼
Dig Eq	46⅝	60	1¼	56	2⅝	b	b	46¼
Dig Eq	50	409	5-16	381	1⅛	272	2 15-16	46¼
Dig Eq	53⅛	a	a	10	11-16	b	b	46¼
Dig Eq	56¼	1	1-16	b	b	b	b	46¼
Dig Eq	60	a	a	43	¼	7	⅜	46¼
Disney	35	39	3⅝	151	5⅜	146	6½	38¼
Disney	38⅛	56	1⅛	5	2 11-16	b	b	38¼
Disney	40	265	⅛	197	2⅛	122	3⅝	38¼
Disney	43⅛	20	1-16	90	15-16	b	b	38¼
Disney	45	a	a	80	9-16	55	1⅛	38¼
Disney	50	30	1-16	25	3-16	b	b	38¼
Dow Ch	35	35	4⅛	21	5	a	a	39⅝
Dow Ch	40	240	⅝	131	1 11-16	51	2⅝	39⅝
Dow Ch	45	5	1-16	23	½	32	1	39⅝
Du Pnt	120	166	14⅛	120	15⅝	55	18⅛	134
Du Pnt	130	342	5¼	86	8½	40	10⅞	134
Du Pnt	140	448	9-16	112	3¼	1	5⅛	134
Eas Kd	70	145	2 9-16	452	5	160	6⅝	70⅝
Eas Kd	80	830	⅛	911	1¼	247	2½	70⅝
Eas Kd	90	a	a	315	¼	405	11-16	70⅝
Eas Kd	100	15	1-16	b	b	b	b	70⅝
Exxon	45	17	6¾	5	7	b	b	51⅝
Exxon	50	70	2	118	2⅞	5	3⅝	51⅝
Exxon	55	119	1-16	39	9-16	24	1¼	51⅝
Exxon	60	a	a	8	⅛	a	a	51⅝
F N M	15	74	1⅛	7	1 5-16	4	1⅜	16⅛
F N M	20	a	a	50	⅛	95	3-16	16⅛
Fluor	35	119	1¼	55	2¼	68	3	35⅝
Fluor	40	54	⅛	71	⅜	19	1 5-16	35⅝
Ford	50	113	8⅞	11	9⅞	3	10⅛	58⅝
Ford	60	217	13-16	234	2	145	3¼	58⅝
Gen E	50	34	1⅞	8	3⅞	19	4⅞	51
Gen E	55	32	⅛	68	13-16	8	1⅜	51
G M	60	57	12⅝	b	b	b	b	72⅝
G M	70	260	3	60	4⅝	35	5½	72⅝
G M	80	8	1-16	64	½	12	1 5-16	72⅝
Gt Wst	15	30	8	10	8	b	b	23
Gt Wst	20	88	3	9	3⅝	a	a	23
Gt Wst	25	12	⅛	22	¾	19	1⅛	23
Gif Wr	15	157	7-16	125	1	122	1½	15⅛
Gif Wr	20	26	1-16	149	⅛	175	⅜	15⅛
Halbtn	50	3	8¼	a	a	a	a	58⅛
Halbtn	60	175	⅜	27	2⅝	9	3⅝	58⅛
Halbtn	70	a	a	2	5-16	1	15-16	58⅛
Homstk	25	7	17½	b	b	b	b	42¼
Homstk	30	25	12⅝	21	12⅝	b	b	42¼
Homstk	35	143	7⅜	16	8¼	32	8⅝	42¼
Homstk	40	335	2⅞	117	4⅛	88	5¼	42¼
Homstk	45	b	b	337	1⅞	145	2 11-16	42¼
Hou OM	30	1	14½	4	15¼	b	b	44½
Hou OM	35	62	9¾	63	11¼	b	b	44½
Hou OM	40	557	5⅝	271	7⅜	b	b	44½
Hou OM	45	1067	2	489	4½	100	6	44½
Hou OM	50	1210	7-16	518	2⅜	310	3⅝	44½
Hou OM	60	466	1-16	655	9-16	338	1½	44½
I N A	40	a	2½	8	3	a	a	42
I N A	50	a	a	5	⅛	b	b	42
I B M	260	103	24¼	262	28⅝	64	33⅜	283½
I B M	280	2081	6⅝	1024	13¾	207	19⅝	283½
In Har	25	10	9⅛	4	9⅛	b	b	34⅛
In Har	30	190	4⅛	120	4⅞	35	5	34⅛
In Har	35	40	7-16	140	1¼	162	1⅞	34⅛
In Min	35	10	8⅝	a	a	4	8½	43½
In Min	40	189	3⅝	42	4⅝	26	4⅝	43½
In Min	45	b	b	84	1¼	75	1⅞	43½
In Pap	50	11	9½	6	10⅛	a	a	59⅜
In Pap	60	272	1⅛	47	2⅝	10	3⅝	59⅜
I T T	25	8	8	b	b	b	b	32⅜
I T T	30	156	3⅛	9	3⅝	19	4⅛	32⅜
I T T	35	62	⅛	25	⅝	147	1⅛	32⅜
John J	75	78	2⅜	3	4⅞	2	5¾	71¾
John J	80	a	a	25	⅜	10	1⅜	71¾
Kenn C	25	214	3⅝	45	4½	11	5¼	28⅝
Kenn C	30	437	½	494	1½	142	2 3-16	28⅝
Kenn C	35	1	1-16	121	5-16	64	⅝	28⅝
Kerr M	70	103	¾	139	2⅞	15	3½	67¼
Kerr M	80	a	a	95	⅜	54	⅞	67¼
Kresge	30	b	b	43	4½	2	5⅝	33½
Kresge	35	151	⅛	73	1½	74	2 5-16	33½
Kresge	40	32	1-16	96	⅜	77	13-16	33½
Kresge	45	1	1-16	20	⅛	b	b	33½
Loews	25	5	9¼	a	a	b	b	33½
Loews	30	21	3⅜	15	4⅝	a	a	33½
Loews	40	a	a	15	⅜	45	⅞	34⅛
McDon	50	145	⅛	96	13-16	47	1 13-16	44⅝
McDon	60	36	1-16	16	⅛	b	b	44⅝
McDon	45	171	13-16	42	2⅛	4	3¼	44⅝
Merck	60	4	¾	37	2¼	3	3¼	58⅛
Merck	70	a	a	17	5-16	a	a	58⅛
Merrl	25	11	1-16	446	¼	125	9-16	19⅝
M M M	50	51	3⅝	22	4⅞	8	5⅛	53¾
M M M	60	25	⅛	39	⅜	17	1¼	53¾
Monsan	70	52	10	8	10⅞	5	11½	79⅝
Monsan	80	394	1 7-16	138	3⅝	35	4⅝	79⅝
Monsan	90	10	1-16	96	⅜	26	1⅝	79⅝
N C R	30	6	7	20	7½	b	b	36⅞
N C R	35	239	2¼	16	3½	24	4¼	36⅞
N C R	40	190	¼	82	1 1-16	60	1⅝	36⅞
Nw Air	25	37	½	38	1 5-16	28	2	24
Nw Air	30	a	a	8	⅛	8	11-16	24
Pennz	30	18	2⅝	11	3⅝	2	4½	32⅜
Pennz	35	76	3-16	70	⅞	44	1 11-16	32⅜
Pepsi	70	35	3¼	30	5⅝	10	7	72⅜
Pepsi	80	1	⅛	24	1⅛	16	2	72⅜
Polar	30	165	4⅞	30	5⅝	1	7⅛	34⅜
Polar	35	1020	1 1-16	315	2 1-16	195	3½	34⅜
Polar	40	346	⅛	599	⅞	787	1 11-16	34⅜
Polar	45	239	1-16	b	b	b	b	34⅜
R C A	20	31	9¼	2	9½	b	b	29½
R C A	25	365	4⅝	84	5	21	5¼	29½
R C A	30	297	½	293	1 7-16	223	2	29½
Sears	60	87	3	50	4⅝	61	5⅝	62⅝
Sears	70	313	1-16	100	9-16	41	1½	62⅝
Sperry	35	43	4½	12	5⅛	27	6¼	39
Sperry	40	124	13-16	202	1 15-16	86	2 11-16	39
Sperry	45	8	1-16	34	7-16	b	b	39
Syntex	20	98	5-16	185	1 1-16	116	1 11-16	18⅝
Syntex	25	75	1-16	179	5-16	262	½	18⅝
Tandy	35	185	4⅝	184	5⅝	40	6⅝	39
Tandy	40	155	13-16	62	2 3-16	110	3⅜	39
Tandy	45	a	a	5	⅝	9	1¼	39
Teldyn	55	b	b	37	7⅝	79	9⅝	60
Teldyn	58¾	67	3¼	71	5¾	2	7⅝	60
Teldyn	60	b	b	61	4½	20	6¼	60
Teldyn	68	55	⅛	138	1 9-16	64	3	60
Teldyn	70	b	b	30	1 1-16	53	2⅝	60
Tesoro	10	a	a	1	4⅝	b	b	14⅝
Tesoro	15	166	¼	248	½	279	13-16	14⅝
Tesoro	20	14	1-16	a	a	36	3-16	14⅝
Tex In	80	416	7⅜	44	10	40	12½	86½
Tex In	90	905	1¼	249	4¼	49	6½	86½
Tex In	100	106	1-16	178	1⅜	111	3¼	86½
Tex In	110	5	1-16	95	5-16	b	b	86½
Upjohn	35	57	1⅜	35	2⅜	10	3⅜	36¼
Upjohn	40	16	1-16	41	11-16	46	1 5-16	36¼
Weyerh	40	32	1	3	2 7-16	8	3½	40
Weyerh	45	3	1-16	29	⅝	1	1⅜	40
Xerox	50	1301	1 1-16	772	3	330	4⅝	49
Xerox	60	24	1-16	714	7-16	391	1 3-16	49
Xerox	70	1	1-16	b	b	b	b	49

Option & price		Vol. May	Last May	Vol. Aug	Last Aug	Vol. Nov	Last Nov	Close
A E P	20	1	3⅞	3	3⅞	7	3⅞	23⅝
A E P	25	144	⅛	126	3-16	18	7-16	23⅝
Am Hos	25	a	a	a	a	10	4½	27¾
Am Hos	30	31	½	2	1¼	a	a	27¾
A M P	25	20	2⅜	3	3⅛	a	a	26½
A M P	30	2	5-16	23	⅝	a	a	26½
Bally	20	657	8⅞	297	9½	91	10⅛	29⅝
Bally	25	113	4⅞	728	5⅝	371	7	29⅝
Bally	30	209	1⅛	925	3	781	3⅝	29⅝
Baxter	30	a	a	a	a	1	6¼	34⅛
Baxter	35	a	a	3	2¼	a	a	34⅛
Baxter	40	a	a	2	9-16	4	1⅛	34⅛
Blk Dk	15	10	2	a	a	4	a	16⅝
Blk Dk	20	45	⅛	5	½	9	15-16	16⅝
Boeing	35	62	9½	a	a	b	b	44½
Boeing	40	120	4¾	32	5⅞	30	6¼	44½
Boeing	45	125	1 3-16	56	2 3-16	15	3	44½
Bois C	25	2	8½	a	a	a	a	32
Bois C	30	60	3⅛	19	4	2	4½	32
Bois C	35	26	½	93	1 3-16	41	1⅜	32
C B S	60	11	15-16	25	2	8	3	58
Coke	70	45	8⅞	4	9⅛	5	10⅛	78
Coke	80	83	1⅜	7	3⅛	6	4	78
Colgat	25	4	⅛	23	1 3-16	10	1⅜	24⅝
Colgat	30	14	1-16	a	a	4	⅜	24⅝
Cmw Ed	30	53	½	a	a	60	⅞	30
C Data	20	69	3⅛	14	4	15	4⅝	22½
C Data	25	153	7-16	100	1	68	1 9-16	22½
Gn Dyn	45	19	13¼	b	b	b	b	57⅞
Gn Dyn	50	32	8⅝	a	a	a	a	57⅞
Gn Dyn	60	157	1⅞	127	3⅝	56	4⅝	57⅞
Gen Fd	30	10	1 13-16	4	2¼	a	a	31⅝
Gen Fd	35	20	3-16	3	½	a	a	31⅝
Hewlet	70	18	7⅛	71	9½	7	11⅛	76½
Hewlet	80	194	1⅜	229	4⅛	31	5½	76½
Hewlet	90	4	⅛	205	1⅛	b	b	76½
Hewlet	100	4	1-16	76	⅜	b	b	76½
H Inns	10	24	2⅝	16	2⅝	16	3¼	12½
H Inns	15	15	⅛	208	¼	237	9-16	12½
Honwll	40	74	9⅛	a	a	b	b	49
Honwll	45	274	4⅜	78	5⅝	17	6⅝	49
Honwll	50	790	1⅛	128	2 13-16	66	3⅝	49
In Flv	20	21	1⅛	a	1⅜	3	2	20½
In Flv	25	10	⅛	2	5-16	3	⅜	20½
J Manv	35	16	⅛	31	1 1-16	9	1½	32¼
MGIC	15	132	1 7-16	19	2	93	2 9-16	15⅞
MGIC	20	20	3-16	20	½	29	⅞	15⅞
Mobil	55	17	14⅝	b	b	b	b	69⅛
Mobil	60	60	9½	17	9½	a	a	69⅛
Mobil	65	50	4⅝	12	5½	10	6¼	69⅛
Mobil	70	208	1½	43	2⅝	18	3½	69⅛
N Semi	15	232	4⅜	71	5¼	47	5⅝	19½
N Semi	20	910	⅞	402	2 1-16	185	2⅜	19½
N Semi	25	502	3-16	496	⅝	136	1⅛	19½
N Semi	30	23	1-16	81	3-16	b	b	19½
N Semi	35	31	1-16	b	b	b	b	19½
Occi	15	53	11¾	1	11⅝	b	b	27
Occi	20	422	7	117	7⅛	16	7½	27
Occi	25	1288	2 7-16	372	3½	202	3⅝	27
Raythn	60	57	7-16	a	a	a	a	56
Rynlds	60	4	7⅝	a	a	6	8	67½
Rynlds	70	42	⅝	19	1½	20	2⅜	67½
Slumb n	60	129	3⅛	11	4½	3	5¼	61½
Slumb	66⅝	41	⅜	36	1⅝	b	b	61½
Skylin	15	19	1	3	1⅞	27	2	15⅛
Skylin	20	20	1-16	41	5-16	34	9-16	15⅛
Southn	10	1	6⅝	a	a	a	a	16⅝
Southn	15	20	1⅜	10	1⅝	10	1⅝	16⅝
St Ind	55	48	⅜	41	1⅝	a	a	53⅝
St Ind	60	a	a	a	a	14	⅞	53⅝
Tx Glf	25	4	5¼	a	a	a	a	31
Tx Glf	30	33	1⅝	10	2½	13	3	31
Tx Glf	35	5	3-16	b	b	b	b	31
U A L	20	50	1⅝	30	2½	101	2 15-16	20⅝
U A L	25	61	3-16	35	9-16	144	1 1-16	20⅝
U A L	30	a	a	238	⅛	b	b	20⅝
U Tech	30	10	6¾	a	a	b	b	36⅞
U Tech	35	54	2½	13	3¾	22	4¼	36⅞
U Tech	40	103	7-16	33	1 1-16	16	1⅝	36⅞
J Walt	30	20	5⅜	b	b	b	b	34⅝
J Walt	35	112	1⅜	33	2 7-16	13	3⅛	34⅝
J Walt	40	a	a	32	⅜	12	1⅛	34⅝
Willms	20	9	5⅛	a	a	a	a	25
Willms	25	255	1 1-16	145	1⅝	109	2 1-16	25
Willms	25	255	1 1-16	145	1⅝	139	2 1-16	25

Total volume 78,418 Open interest 1,861,046

American Exchange Options

Option & price		Vol. Apr	Last Apr	Vol. Jul	Last Jul	Vol. Oct	Last Oct	Close N.Y.
Aetna	25	3	6	b	3	b	b	31⅛
Aetna	30	264	1⅛	20	2½	11	3⅛	31⅛
Aetna	35	257	1-16	97	½	105	⅞	31⅛
Am Cya	15	11	2⅛	2	2⅝	a	a	27
Am Cya	25	11	2⅛	2	2⅝	a	a	27
Am Cya	30	30	1-16	58	7-16	38	11-16	27
Am Hom	25	a	a	2	6⅝	a	a	31⅛
Am Hom	30	43	1 3-16	38	2	10	2½	31⅛
Am Hom	35	a	a	5	5-16	b	b	31⅛
Asarco	15	60	7	275	7⅛	70	7¼	22
Asarco	20	1082	2 3-16	738	3	591	3½	22
Beat F	25	3	⅝	4	1 5-16	4	1¾	25⅛
Beat F	30	4	1-16	a	a	30	⅜	25⅛
Burrgh	60	b	b	30	11	6	12¼	68¾
Burrgh	70	327	1 3-16	108	3⅝	81	5½	68¾
Burrgh	80	a	a	77	13-16	30	1¾	68¾
Burrgh	90	a	a	2	⅛	39	⅜	68¾
Chase	25	a	a	4	6	b	b	30⅝
Chase	30	34	1⅛	21	1 9-16	12	2⅛	30⅝
Chase	35	2	1-16	9	¼	8	½	30⅝
C Tel	15	40	1⅛	2	1½	a	a	16
Deere	30	68	9-16	21	1⅛	a	a	29¾
Deere	35	3	1-16	14	¼	b	b	29¾
Dig Eq	40	b	b	58	7½	14	8¼	46¼
Dig Eq	45	794	2¼	188	4	72	5⅜	46¼
Dig Eq	46⅝	486	1¼	117	3⅛	b	b	46¼
Dig Eq	50	199	5-16	261	1 11-16	114	2⅜	46¼
Dig Eq	53⅛	78	1-16	140	11-16	b	b	46¼
Dig Eq	60	20	1-16	20	¼	124	⅜	46¼
Disney	31	119	3½	189	5	168	5¾	38¼
Disney	38⅛	59	1⅛	16	2¾	b	b	38¼
Disney	40	281	11-16	161	2	196	3⅛	38¼
Disney	43⅛	139	⅛	37	⅞	b	b	38¼
Disney	45	60	1-16	57	9-16	121	1¼	38¼
Disney	48½	15	1-16	36	¼	b	b	38¼
Disney	50	a	a	20	¼	b	b	38¼
Disney	58¼	1	1-16	b	b	b	b	38¼
du Pnt	120	100	14⅝	55	16¼	19	18⅛	134
du Pnt	130	471	5¼	176	8⅝	54	10⅝	134
du Pnt	140	194	½	139	3	39	5⅛	134
Fst Ch	15	6	¾	32	1 5-16	6	1¾	15
Fst Ch	20	a	a	2	3-16	a	a	15
G Tel	30	35	¼	27	11-16	62	1	29⅝
G Tel	35	a	a	a	a	1	3-16	29⅝
Gillet	25	a	a	a	a	1	2½	26⅞
Gillet	30	3	1-16	12	5-16	3	⅝	26⅞
Goodyr	20	11	1⅞	16	2¼	7	2 11-16	21½
Goodyr	25	59	1-16	a	a	164	½	21½
Greyhd	15	48	3-16	23	7-16	52	⅜	14½
Gulf O	25	10	5⅝	a	a	6	6	30½
Gulf O	30	303	⅞	120	1 7-16	87	1⅞	30½
Hercul	25	34	½	31	1¼	87	1 11-16	24½
Hercul	30	2	1-16	a	a	a	a	24½
H F C	15	30	5¾	a	a	b	b	20¾
H F C	20	52	11-16	227	1 1-16	283	1½	20¾
Lilly	40	5	5	1	5⅜	7	6½	45
Lilly	45	16	15-16	17	2 3-16	a	a	45
Lilly	50	25	⅛	245	½	10	1 1-16	45
Merril	20	187	⅜	170	1 3-16	129	1 13-16	19⅝
Merril	25	37	1-16	108	¼	237	9-16	19⅝
Merril	30	4	1-16	b	b	b	b	19⅝
Mesa P	30	173	3⅛	84	4¼	b	b	33
Mesa P	35	258	5-16	184	1 9-16	95	2½	33
Mesa P	40	13	1-16	81	7-16	45	15-16	33
Motrla	45	18	4	40	5¼	4	6⅝	49
Motrla	50	76	13-16	64	2⅛	44	3¼	49
Pfizer	25	50	3⅛	34	4	5	4⅛	28½
Pfizer	30	53	¼	113	11-16	35	1⅛	28½
Phelps	35	10	1⅛	68	2⅛	32	2⅝	35⅛
Phelps	40	a	a	111	½	a	a	35⅛
Ph Mor	50	1	5⅜	a	a	1	7½	55⅛
Ph Mor	60	a	a	20	13-16	a	a	55⅛
Pitney	20	45	⅛	168	1⅛	72	1 9-16	19⅝
Proc G	80	3	4	3	5¼	a	a	83½
Proc G	90	2	1-16	6	1⅛	12	2¼	83½
Proc G	100	a	a	1	3-16	b	b	83½
Rite A	15	35	13-16	50	1⅜	19	1 13-16	15⅝
Rite A	20	a	a	a	a	25	7-16	15⅝
St Cal	35	5	6⅝	2	6⅝	b	b	41⅝
St Cal	40	14	1⅜	52	2 7-16	17	3	41⅝
St Cal	45	9	⅛	22	½	29	⅞	41⅝
T R W	35	24	2 13-16	25	3⅝	a	a	37⅝
T R W	40	36	3-16	26	15-16	26	1½	37⅝
Tandy	30	65	9¼	b	b	b	b	39
Tandy	35	137	4⅝	126	5⅝	a	a	39
Tandy	40	194	⅞	188	2 5-16	95	3⅜	39
Tandy	45	a	a	15	9-16	17	1⅜	39
Texaco	25	32	2 15-16	17	3¼	2	3⅝	27⅝
Texaco	30	278	1-16	80	⅜	230	¾	27⅝
U Carb	50	a	a	a	a	4	12⅜	60⅞
U Carb	60	102	1 9-16	31	3⅝	4	4½	60⅞
U Carb	70	a	a	6	¼	b	b	60⅞
U S St	45	7	3¾	5	4½	3	5½	48⅜
U S St	50	74	7-16	174	1 7-16	23	2 3-16	48⅜
Wrn Lm	30	21	¼	22	13-16	24	1 9-16	28⅝
Westng	15	992	2½	289	2⅝	197	3¼	17½
Westng	20	963	⅛	660	7-16	655	13-16	17½

Option & price		Vol. May	Last May	Vol. Aug	Last Aug	Vol. Nov	Last Nov	Close
A M F	15	4	6⅝	a	a	b	b	21
A M F	15	4	6⅛	a	a	b	b	21
A M F	20	14	1 11-16	5	2 1-16	6	2¼	21
A M F	25	23	⅛	40	¼	104	⅜	21
A S A	10	1	12	b	b	b	b	22
A S A	15	5	7½	1	7¼	a	a	22
A S A	20	112	2⅜	75	3⅜	20	4½	22
A S A	20	117	2⅜	75	3⅜	20	4⅛	22
A S A	25	414	⅛	144	1⅜	62	1⅞	22
Avnet	15	1	2½	a	a	a	a	17⅛
Avnet	20	6	3-16	10	½	35	13-16	17⅛
Bally	20	549	9⅛	282	9½	75	10	29⅝
Bally	25	593	4⅝	372	5⅝	439	6⅝	29⅝
Bally	30	1104	1⅜	736	2 13-16	557	3⅝	29⅝
Caterp	50	20	5⅝	11	6½	a	a	54⅝
Caterp	55	64	1⅜	14	2½	8	3⅜	54⅝
Con Ed	20	14	2½	a	a	1	2⅝	22½
Dr Pep	10	5	2½	35	2¾	25	2 15-16	12⅝
Dr Pep	13	134	½	28	⅝	18	9-16	12⅝
El Pas	15	45	⅛	18	⅜	74	1	14⅝
El Pas	20	a	a	a	a	3	3-16	14⅝
Fleetw	15	109	½	104	1 1-16	73	1½	14⅝
Fleetw	20	3	⅛	13	5-16	a	a	14⅝
Grace	25	3	4½	a	a	2	5¼	29⅛
Grace	30	46	½	95	1	71	1 7-16	29⅛
La Pac	10	9	6¼	b	b	b	b	15⅞
La Pac	15	65	1⅛	44	1 15-16	45	2⅜	15⅞
La Pac	20	11	1-16	28	5-16	21	9-16	15⅞
MGIC	15	241	1 7-16	57	2 1-16	127	2½	15⅞
MGIC	20	15	3-16	196	½	39	⅞	15⅞
N Dist	25	124	11-16	18	1⅛	5	1 9-16	24⅞
N Dist	30	85	1-16	b	b	b	b	24⅞
N Semi	15	177	4⅝	17	5⅝	36	5⅝	19½
N Semi	20	232	1 1-16	90	1 15-16	20	2 13-16	19½
N Semi	25	100	3-16	71	9-16	85	1 1-16	19½
Nort S	20	a	a	3	9-16	a	a	18⅛
Penney	40	30	2	a	a	11	4	40½
Penney	45	65	⅜	26	1⅛	14	1⅜	40½
Penney	50	10	⅛	a	a	b	b	40½
Phil P	60	31	1⅝	100	2⅝	109	3⅝	59⅝
Phil P	70	a	a	4	5-16	a	a	59⅝
Res OG	10	4	7½	b	b	b	b	17
Res OG	15	72	3	26	3⅝	42	3⅞	17⅛
Res OG	20	395	⅜	146	1⅛	161	1⅝	17⅛
Searle	10	17	2 1-16	13	2 5-16	25	2⅝	11⅞
Searle	15	10	1-16	67	¼	138	7-16	11⅞
Simp P	10	68	2⅞	38	3	24	3¼	12⅝
Simp P	15	319	¼	224	9-16	202	13-16	12⅝
Sterlg	15	5	13-16	a	a	75	1⅛	15⅛
Sterlg	20	a	a	104	⅛	100	¼	15⅛
Tenneco	30	10	4	5	4¼	a	a	33⅛
Tenneco	35	43	7-16	65	13-16	70	1¼	33⅛
Tenneco	40	a	a	65	⅛	b	b	33⅛
Tiger	10	12	1⅝	21	1⅞	16	2⅛	11⅛
Tiger	15	a	a	17	¼	38	⅜	11⅛
Zenith	25	93	1 13-16	18	2⅝	5	3⅛	26¼
Zenith	30	79	5-16	36	11-16	24	1	26¼

Total volume 33,914 Open interest 1,081,208

a-Not traded. b-No option offered.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

DM BONDS

(Average Prices)

..alia 7-87	102.60
..ralia 8-83	109¼
..ria 8½-87	106½
..Comm. Ext. 8¼-83	104½
..of Bergen 8⅝-85	106
..ab Gas 6⅞-84	99½
..P 8¼-85	105⅛
..Nat. Autor. 8½-82	108⅛
..Nat Teles 8½-82	107¼
..enhagen 7⅝-86	102.65
..ragir 6⅝-87	94½
..mark 8⅛-83	107.40
..mler-Benz Fin 8-85	106¾
..B 7⅝-86	103¾
..B 8-86	104⅞
..B 8¾-85	105⅛
..pfima 8-83	106.40
..arat 7-88	98.96
..ind 7-87	99
..arks 8¼-83	104½
..Int. Fin. 8½-83	92.95
..Int Fin 8½-82	106.30
..Eyp Finn 8-84	103.40
..m Dev Bk 8½-83	90.90
..mburg 8-86	99½
..Fin Hold 6¾-87	105¼
..Int. 8½-85	97.20
..ominion 6½-88	105.40
..ominion 8-82	94.15
..dland 6½-88	101.80
..land 7-87	108¼
..dro 9-87	107½
..¼-80	99.90
..Donaukw 6⅝-88	107.60
..Donaukw 8¼-85	99¼

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues.)

Ontario Hydro 8½-87	101.90	
Philip Morris 6¾-87	108.60	
Philips 8¾-82	105½	
Post-Och Kred.Bk 8½-83	94.70	
Prov Quebec 8½-87	102	
Sth Afr. Railw 9½-80	104½	
Sveriges Inv Bk. 8½-83	103½	
Tenneco 7¾-86	105.60	
Sanko Steamship 8½-80	108½	
Unilever 8½-87	105.95	
Voest-Alpine 8½-85	98½	
Worldbank 6¾-87	105½	
Worldbank 8-82	105¼	

Units of Account

DM Basis

Comm Orb 8-86	115	116½
C.C.A 8-86	115	116½
Cred Nat 8-86	115	116½
Denmark 8-86	117½	119
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¼-86	115½	116½
Escom 8¼-86	103	104½
Manitoba 7-89	117	118½
Nancy 8-86	115	118½
Norges 7¾-86	114	115½
Reed 8¾-83	114	115½
S.D.R 8-88	115	116½
Apel 9¼-85	104	105
Cofiroute 8-89	103	104
Cop City 8¾-86	100	101
Cop City 9¼-85	102½	103½

Cop City 10-79	103½	105
C.C.A. 9¼-85	102½	103½
Cop Tel. 9¼-85	102¾	103¾
Enso 9¼-84	101½	102½
Funen Tel. 9-84	101¼	102¼
G I.S. 9⅜-83	103	104
Helsinki 10-83	104½	105½
Iceland 8½-83	99	100
Iceland 9¼-83	102¼	103¼
Iceland 9¼-86	102½	103½
Iceland 10-84	106	107½
Imatran 9¾-85	103	104
Ind M. Bk F. 9½-83	103½	104½
Ireland 9½-83	102¼	103¼
Ireland 9¾-84	104¾	105¾
Manitoba 9¼-85	104	105
Oslo 8⅞-82	101½	102½
Oslo 9¼-85	102¼	103¼
Oslo 10-81	104½	106
Pechiney 8¾-89	99½	100½
S.D.R 9½-87	102	103
S.D.R 9¼-85	102⅝	103⅝
St. Oil Ind. 8-88	98½	99½
Swed State 9¼-85	103	104

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	82	84
CECA 8-85	101½	103
E N E L 7¾-86	91½	93
Eurofima 7¾-81	100½	102
Interfrigo 7½-86	95	96½

*For trading in DM.

French Francs

BASF 7½-87	76½	77½
CNA 9¾-87	95½	96½
CECA 10½-83	98½	99½
Charbonnages 10½-82	99½	100½
Cim. Lafarge 7½-87	74½	75½
Cred Fonc. 10½-82	99½	100½
EIB 7½-88	74½	75½
Parisbas 10¼-82	98	99
Peugeot 10-83	95	96
Quebec Prov 7½-87	74½	75½
Rhone-Poulenc 10¼-80	97½	98½
St. Gobain 10-80	96½	97½
Ug. Kuhlmann 8-78	97½	98½
World Bank 7¼-87	75	76

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	104¼	105¼
AMRO 9¼-79	103¼	104¼
Arbed 6¼-80	96½	97½
BP 6-79	97½	98
Cons Foods 6½-80	97¾	98½
Eurofima 5¾-79	97	97¾
EIB 9½-79	102⅞	103⅞
Govett 6½-79	98¼	99
Holl. Inns 6½-78	98	98½
KLM 8-79	97½	98½
Ned Gas Un 9¾-79	104½	105½
New Zealand 6¼-79	98¼	99
Philips 6-79	97½	98¼
Sperry 6½-79	98¼	99
St. Brands 6½-79	97¾	98½

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	85	87
EIB 7-86	87½	88½
Burmah 7-86	69	71
Cons. Eur 7-87	86	88
Denmark 6¾-87	84	86
Gr Met. Hot 6¾-87	68½	70½
Finland 7-87	84½	86½
ISE 6½-87	75	77
Oslo 6¾-87	84	86
Reed 6¾-87	71	73
Slater 7¼-87	56	58

Canadian Dollars

Canpac 9¼-83	102⅞	102⅞
Ford 9¼-83	102	102½
GMAC 9¼-83	103¼	103¾
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	103	103½
Manitoba 9½-85	102	102¾
Royal Canada 9½-83	103	103½
Roynat 9½-80	101¼	101¾
Texasgulf 10-86	104½	105
Toronto Dominion 9-82	102	102½
Union Carbide 9½-86	102½	103

Insurance Stocks

..sGo		89	1⅜	1⅜
..nsFla	.24	47	5	5⅛
..la	.20b	64	5⅞	6⅝
..tol	.10a		2⅜	2¾
..flaFn			1½	1⅞
..Life	.08	5	6½	7¼— ¼
..sLife	28	6	16	17
..mlyFn		71	3⅝	3⅞+ ⅛
..beLf	.32	114	9⅝	9⅞
..Life		106	12¾	13½— ¼
..rp	.28	61	41	42 —1
..tein	.16	39	31	32½
..Lfe	.20e	19	4	4½
..Finl	.44	5	10⅝	11 + ⅛
..er Cp			2¼	3
..sor	.60	116	22¾	23¼— ¼
..sCp	.02e	40	5½	5⅞— ⅛
..sLf	.27e	2	15¼	15¼
..writr	.40	6	6⅝	7½
..ads	.05e	13	3	3¼
..ecLf	.35	35	10⅝	10⅞+ ¼
..lCp s		1	5	5¾
..A	.24	z45	7¾	8½
..B	.24	z65	7¾	8½
..	.58	13	16¾	17¼— ¼
..al	.90	30	10⅞	11¼+ ¼
..ally	.28		4⅞	5¼
..al Cp		18	7⅜	8⅛
..alLfe	1	3	14¼	15¼
..A	.24	z10	5¼	6¼
..B	.24		5	5½
..rp	1.60	357	35¼	36¾+ ⅛
..Cp	.28	12	5⅝	6¼
..Univ	.18	19	10	10¾— ¼
..Acc	.32	24	9⅝	10⅛
..a Natl		41	3⅛	3⅝
..Am	.80	271	15⅝	16
..ins	1.20	223	49⅝	49⅝— ⅛
..Life	1.08	10	18⅛	19¼
..Life		1	4⅛	4⅝
..Ins		9	18⅝	19¼+ ¼
..Life	1	1	28	29
..	.60	79	25½	26½+ ¼
..p Genl		79	2	2½+ ⅛
..Mar	20	30	9½	10 + ¼
..l Ge		293	1⅝	2
..erCas	1b	5	25	26½
..nCp	.60	21	15½	16½
..Howa	.84		18⅛	18⅝— ⅛
..rNY	.60		7	9
..meLf		z64	6	7½
..IGrp	.48	445	20¾	21½
..wWL	.24	6	36½	38½
..Va		161	3⅛	3⅜
..Life	1	20	22	22½

FinlSecorp	.32	23	7¼	7⅜
FstAmFin	.44	7	16¾	17¾
FstColonyLfe	.48	19	15⅜	16⅛— ⅛
FstContlLife	.28		7¼	8
FstExecCp			1⅝	2⅛
FstFederLfe	.40	z73	7⅝	8⅛
FstUldInc		6	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
FortuneNatl s			3½	4½
FoundinFnlCp			½	¾+1-16
FounderFinl	.05e	5	1 9-16	1 13-16
FranklinLife	.92	105	22⅛	23⅛
GenReinsur	1.20	71	159	163
GeoWashInCp		20	1⅜	2⅛
Germanins	.33e		8	10
GlobeLfeAc	.32	222	16¼	16¾— ⅛
GovtEmpIns		236	5⅝	6¼
GovtEmp wt			⅜	⅝
GovEmp pf	.74	60	12¾	13⅛+ ⅛
GovtEmpLfe	.35	107	11¼	11¾— ⅛
GtSouthnCp	.84	45	20⅝	21¼+ ⅛
GuarantyNatl		12	13¼	14
Hanoverins	.24	53	19¼	19⅝— ⅛
HartfdStmBl	2.20	20	43¾	44⅝— ¼
HomeBenef	1.24	43	32½	33½
IndpLbtyLfe		20	1¾	2⅛+ ⅛
IndepLfeAcc	.68	71	13⅝	14 — ⅛
IndianaGrp	.60	37	22⅝	22⅞— ¼
Interfincl	.50	32	10⅛	10½
Intercntl Finl		1	2½	3 + ⅛
IntlLfeHldng			2½	3
InvHeritKy	.30e	z55	9	9¾
InvstIns Am			5¼	6
JeffranNatLf	.32	22	13	13½+ ⅛
KansCityLfe	1.40	22	39¾	40¼— ½
KemperCorp	1.20	79	32	32¾+ ½
KyCentLfe	.22	23	7⅞	8¼+ ⅛
LibrtyNatLfe	.80	42	22⅞	23¾
LifeAm Bost		7	2½	3
LifeInsGa	.88	12	20⅝	21⅛+ ⅛
LifeInvInc	.12	15	7⅛	7⅜
Lifesurance			3⅞	4⅛
LincIncLf	.40a		10½	11¼
LaSou Life		26	2¾	3¼
LoyalAmLife		3	8½	9½+ ¼
ManchLfGas			¼	⅜
MassGe Life		4	3⅞	4⅛
MercuryGenl	.48	76	14⅞	15⅝+
MinnTitleFin	.80	2	12⅝	13¼
ModrnSecL	.10e		1½	1⅞
MonarchCap	.88	41	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
MonumentCp	.56	171	13½	14 -
MotClAmIns	.14		3½	4
MutSavLfe	.40		7¾	8¼
NNCorp	1.20	9	19½	20¼
NatLifeFla	.15e	28	3½	3⅝— ⅛

NatOldLine	.30	37	6¼	6½
NatResrvLf	.80e	5	14⅝	15⅝
NatSecurIns s			6½	7¼
NatWestn Lf		4	15-16	5⅛—1-16
NationwideA	.42	159	11	11⅜
NJLife Co		10	⅛	⅜
NorthCentrl	.07e	7	7⅛	8⅛
NoreastHart			23	24 + ⅛
NorNatLfe	.05e		4⅝	5⅛
NowstNatLfe	.65	57	18⅝	19⅛
OccidentLf	.02e	8	3⅞	4¼
OhCasualty	1.72	9	42¼	43¼— ¼
OldRepInt	.84b	343	25¼	26 + ½
PacStd Life			1¾	2
Peerlessins	.50	z10	7¼	7⅝
Penalrins	.32	16	6¼	6⅝
Penn Life		479	3 3-16	3⅜+ ⅛
PhilaLife	.50r	54	13⅝	14⅛— ⅛
PiedmtMan	.14	8	3⅝	4¼
PreferdRisk	.25e	13	12½	13½
ProtectiveLfe	.68	22	17¼	17¾ +⅛
ProvLfeAcc	.88	12	36¼	38
ProvLfeND	.25a	22	17¾	18¾
ReliableLife	.60a	10	14½	15½— ½
RepbNatLfe		71	6⅞	7⅝— ⅛
SafecoCorp	1.25	150	39⅜	39⅝+ ⅛
StPaulCos	.80	146	31	31½+ ¼
SecurAmLfe	.40b	11	9⅜	9⅞— ⅛
SecurConn Life		2	9½	10
SecurLfeAcc	.48	79	22½	23¼+ ½
SecurLfeGa	.22e	6	11½	12¼
SelectedRisks	2.40		56½	60½
SoonerLfIn	.30r	2	16¼	17¼— ⅛
SoCarolins	.50	55	13	13½
SouUnAla	.10e		4	4½
SouthlandFin	.32	41	10¾	11¼
SowstnLife	.72	79	19⅝	20⅛
SovereignCp	.05r	57	4¼	4⅝
StLifeIndiana	.28e		11¾	12¼— ⅛
StdSec Life			6¼	6¾
StatesmGrp	.15e	28	3½	3⅞
TimeHolding	.60	z50	19¼	20¼
TransprtLfe	.24	56	6⅛	6½— ⅛
UnitAmer Life		1	2½	3¼
UnitDiversltd	.50	4	4¼	4⅜+ ⅛
UnFireCaslt	1	20	21½	22½— ½
UnitLbrtyLf	.25e	2	6	7½
UnitSvLf Ill			2½	3¼
UnitSvcLife	.60b	55	11⅛	11⅝
Vico Corp			1¾	2
WesnCasSur	.88	15	25¼	25¾
WesnStaLfe	1.20		10½	11¼
Windsor Life			1¾	2¼
WrldSvcLfe	.20	8	5½	6
ZenithNat Ins		8	6¾	7¼
Zenith United		5	2⅛	2⅝

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended March 18, 1977

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Sony Corp	1,853,800	10½	9¾	10½	+ ⅝
Asarco Inc	1,424,600	23	18⅝	22	+3½
Occiden Pet	1,187,700	27½	26	27	+1⅛
Westgh El	946,500	18⅛	16⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
East Kodak	881,900	74⅝	70⅝	71	—1⅛
Texaco Inc	873,500	28⅛	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
Am T&T	831,600	63¼	62	62⅞	+ ½
Gulf Oil	829,000	30⅞	29⅝	30½	+ ⅞
RCA	803,700	29⅝	28⅝	29½	+ ¾
Bally Mfg	795,200	29⅝	26	29½	+3⅝
XeroxCp	777,000	50⅛	48¾	49	—1
Dow Ch	762,800	39⅝	38	39⅛	+1⅛
Gen Motors	737,900	73¼	71	72⅝	+1¼
Int Tel Tel	688,200	33⅛	32¼	32⅞	+ ⅜
Cont Oil	682,200	36⅝	34	36¼	+2¼
Honeywell	657,800	51¼	48⅝	49	— ⅝
Kresge SS	646,600	34¼	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
South Cal Ed	609,000	23⅝	21¾	23½	+1⅝
Mobil	573,700	71	69⅛	69¼	+ ⅝

Issues traded in: 2,107.

Advances: 1,167; declines: 674; unchanged: 266.

New highs: 243; new lows: 186

Volume

This week	105,980,310 shares
Last week	93,459,480 shares
1976 same week	106,951,650 shares
1977 to date	1,173,545,582 shares
1976 to date	1,595,532,325 shares
1975 to date	1,220,592,114 shares

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld.
Mar. 24, 1977	4.63	4.31	4.37
Mar. 31	4.62	4.34	4.41
Apr. 5	4.57	4.33	4.40
Apr. 7	4.56	4.32	4.39
Apr. 14	4.55	4.31	4.38
Apr. 21	4.56	4.40	4.47
Apr. 28	4.58	4.42	4.50
May 3	4.59	4.45	4.54
May 5	4.60	4.48	4.57
May 12	4.60	4.50	4.59
May 19	4.60	4.50	4.60
May 26	4.60	4.50	4.60
May 31	4.60	4.50	4.60
Jun. 2	4.61	4.53	4.64
Jun. 9	4.62	4.54	4.65
Jun 16	4.59	4.55	4.66
Jun. 23	4.65	4.55	4.70
Jun. 28	4.66	4.56	4.68
Jun. 30	4.68	4.58	4.70
July 7	4.72	4.62	4.75
July 14	4.75	4.65	4.79
July 21	4.76	4.66	4.80
July 26	4.79	4.67	4.81
July 28	4.78	4.66	4.81
Aug. 4	4.80	4.70	4.85
Aug. 11	4.85	4.75	4.91
Aug. 18	4.85	4.77	4.93
Aug. 23	4.87	4.79	4.94
Aug. 25	4.88	4.78	4.95
Sep. 1	4.89	4.81	4.99
Sep. 8	4.90	4.82	5.00
Sep. 15	4.87	4.83	5.02
Sep. 20	4.95	4.83	5.02
Oct. 18	5.00	4.90	5.10
Nov. 15	5.06	4.96	5.17
Dec. 13	5.12	5.02	5.24
Jan 10, 1978	5.16	5.06	5.19
Feb. 7	5.20	5.12	5.38
Mar. 7	5.17	5.13	5.41

NYSE Averages

Week Ended March 18, 1977

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust.	60.64	59.73	60.43	+ 0.80
Transp.	41.48	40.36	41.34	+ 0.92
Utils.	40.35	40.10	40.34	+ 0.22
Finance	55.64	55.07	55.27	+ 0.21
Composite	55.51*	54.73	55.36	+ 0.64
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust.	131.80	112.96	113.37	+ 1.41
20 Transp.	14.40	14.03	14.40	+ 0.39
40 Utils.	52.44	52.03	52.44	+ 0.26
40 Finance	11.75	11.65	11.68	+ 0.07
500 Stocks	102.17	101.42	101.86	+ 1.21
Dow Jones				
30 Indust.	968.00	958.36	961.02	+13.30
20 Transp.	231.35	225.36	231.35	+ 6.87
15 Utils.	107.52	106.44	107.52	+ 0.83
65 Comb	314.98	311.84	314.80	+ 5.23

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended March 18, 1977

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Anglo Co Ltd	393,900	3½	3	3½	+ ⅝
Houst Oil M	374,800	48	43⅞	44⅝	—3⅛
Asamera O	326,000	12	10⅝	11¾	+ ¾
Genl Explor	308,700	13½	10¼	13	+2⅝
US Filter	228,900	15⅝	14¾	15	+ ¼
Kaiser Ind	261,400	16⅝	16¼	16¾	+ ½
Susquehan	248,100	4¼	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
Gt Bas Pet	206,800	7	6½	6¾	unch
Syntex Corp	184,200	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
Kewanee In	162,700	43½	41⅝	41¾	—1¼

Volume: 13,326,600 shares.

Year to date: 158,642,170 shares.

Issues traded in: 1,140.

Advances: 502; declines: 402. unchanged: 238.

New highs: 124; new lows: 108.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4955	4.2860	104.44*	50.11*	28.15y	—	6.8050*	97.93*	42.635*
Brussels (c)	36.68	62.975	15.3525	7.363	4.137*	14.702	—	14.398	6.265
Frankfurt	2.3902	4.1021	—	47.97*	2.695x	95.74*	6.518*	93.79*	40.81*
London (z)	1.71695	—	4.1045	8.5515	1522.25	4.28635	62.975	4.3695	10.0550
Milan	886.80	1522.55	371.17	178.06	—	355.38	24.18	348.06	151.40
Paris	4.98425	8.5500	208.515*	—	5.61675x	199.700*	13.5880*	195.450*	85.200*
Zurich	2.5465	4.3742	106.63*	51.15*	0.2873*	102.08*	6.95*	—	43.50*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.85825; Escudo: 38.67; Israeli £: 9.13; Peseta: 68.745; Schilling: 16.965; Sw. krona: 4.2140; Yen: 280.95; Norw. krone: 5.2530; Fin. mark: 3.7995; Belgian financial franc: 36.73; Hong Kong $: 4.6270; Singapore $: 2.46225; Canadian $: 0.95075.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE March 21, 1977

$10,000,000

THE COPENHAGEN COUNTY AUTHORITY

(Københavns Amtskommune)

DOLLAR NOTES DUE MARCH 17, 1992

Direct placement of these securities with United States institutional investors has been arranged by the undersigned.

BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO.
INCORPORATED

The undersigned acted as financial advisors to The Copenhagen County Authority.

BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED GUDME RAASCHOU

ABN
Algemene Bank Nederland nv

AMSTERDAM

Dfls. 75,000,000.—

6¼% Bearer Notes 1973 due 1977/1980

As provided in the Terms and Conditions Redemption Group No. 4, amounting to Dfls. 18,750,000.—, has been drawn for redemption on May 1, 1977 and consequently the Note which bears number 4 and all Notes bearing a number which is 4, or a multiple of 4, are payable as from

May 1, 1977

at

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. *in Amsterdam;*

Algemene Bank Nederland (Genève) S.A. *in Geneva;*

Algemene Bank Nederland in der Schweiz AG *in Zurich;*

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise *in Luxemburg.*

March 10, 1977

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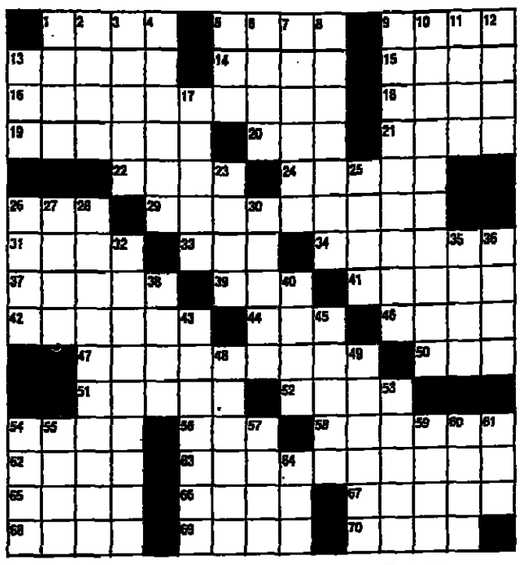
SOBI

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Campus soc.
5 Half of DDC
9 Clean the deck
13 Prentiss of films
14 Laugh
15 Place for money
16 Inevitably
18 Anent
19 Little pit
20 Chic, for short
21 Isls. NE of Australia
22 Civil wrong
24 Roughneck
26 Car starter: Abbr.
29 Imperatives in an old song
31 Girl in uniform: 1942
33 Tarradiddle
34 Western Indian
37 Select a target
39 Direction at the *helm*
41 Money in Guadalajara
42 Native-born Israelis
44 Grain spike
46 Korean leader
47 Arm of the Pacific
50 Abbr. with "truly"
51 Praline ingredient
52 *Stoppage*
54 Jack yard
56 Boston jetsam: 1773
58 Religious rationalists
62 Half: Prefix
63 Devious activity
65 Eyes, to a poet
66 Ending for major
67 Earlier
68 Dict. entry
69 Maugham story
70 Stable staple

DOWN

1 Comely
2 Golden, for one
3 Mete out
4 "Old Zach"
5 *Greek X*
6 Unflappable
7 Prefix with form or *phyll*
8 Bridge "cinch"
9 Watch closely
10 Insipid
11 Old, in Bonn
12 Splotch
13 New Deal agcy.
17 Alcohol used in *perfumery*
23 Esau, to Jacob
25 Envelop
26 "When —— a lad . . ."
27 Earth goddess
28 Spineless
30 Freshen
32 Advancement at any cost
35 Field worker
36 Chemical suffixes
38 Dusting powder
40 —— -and-wear
43 Spread thickly
45 Available
48 —— time (singly)
49 City in 61 Down
53 Hair wear
54 Brogue
55 *Saucy*
57 Prefix with body
59 Fit of pique
60 Ring decisions
61 Arab rep.
64 Rosewall

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	11	52	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Variable	MIAMI	22	82	Clear
ANKARA	6	43	Cloudy	MILAN	11	52	Rain
ATHENS	16	61	Clear	MONTREAL	3	37	Cloudy
BEIRUT	15	64	Clear	MOSCOW	1	34	Overcast
BELGRADE	15	59	Rain	MUNICH	9	48	Cloudy
BERLIN	9	48	Rain	NEW YORK	3	37	Sleet
BRUSSELS	13	54	Clear	NICE	8	46	Rain
BUCHAREST	12	54	Clear	OSLO	6	43	Overcast
BUDAPEST	12	54	Variable	PARIS	12	54	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Clear	PRAGUE	7	45	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Overcast	ROME	15	59	Variable
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Overcast	SOFIA	13	55	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	46	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	12	54	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Showers	TEHRAN	25	77	Fair
FLORENCE	14	57	Overcast	TEL AVIV	19	66	Clear
FRANKFURT	12	54	Variable	TUNIS	21	70	Clear
GENEVA	7	45	Overcast	VIENNA	11	52	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—1	30	Cloudy	WARSAW	11	52	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	13	55	Clear	WASHINGTON	6	43	Rain
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	8	46	Overcast
LISBON	12	54	Overcast				
LONDON	10	50	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Variable				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT)

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices March 18, 1977

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.25	5.26
Acorn	14.44	NL
Adv Inv	10.13	NL
Aetna F	7.33	8.01
Aetna Sh	12.94	14.14
Affiliate	9.23	NL
Allstate	8.56	NL
Alpha	10.76	NL
Am Birth	9.83	10.74
Am Eqty	3.02	5.49
American Funds:		
Am Bal	8.05	8.80
Amcp	5.61	6.13
A Mutl	9.86	10.78
Bond	14.89	16.26
Cap Fd	6.33	6.92
Growth	4.55	4.97
Income	16.44	17.97
ICA	13.92	15.21
N Pers	16.14	17.64
Wes M	7.11	7.77
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	9.03	9.87
Cap Gr	4.13	4.51
Incme	6.56	7.17
Ventr	11.04	12.07
Eq Grl	6.62	9.23
Fd Am	6.60	7.21
Prov	3.92	4.23
Am Grth	5.34	5.97
Am Insln	4.56	5.48
Am Invs	5.44	NL
Amvinc	12.36	NL
Anvil Gth	2.80	3.06
Ancher Group:		
Daily	1.00	NL
Grwth	6.57	7.08
Incme	7.39	7.97
Spectr	4.82	4.98
Fd Inv	6.79	7.32
Wash	10.13	10.92
Asdax	7.82	8.54
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd B	7.96	8.45
Inc Fd	4.96	5.39
Stock	6.08	6.62
BLC Gth	10.47	11.44
Babs Inc	1.78	NL
Babs Inv	9.46	NL
Beacn Hll	8.82	NL
Beacn In	9.44	NL
Berger Groups:		
100 Fd	7.17	NL
101 Fd	9.18	NL
Berk Cap	7.93	8.67
Bondstk	4.89	5.34
Bost Fdn	9.56	10.45
Brwn Fd	3.48	3.75
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	13.06	14.27
Candn	7.57	8.27
Divid	3.14	3.43
Manth	14.73	14.12
NatNV S	10.05	10.98
NY Vn	11.23	12.28
CG Fund	9.71	10.59
CG Incm	8.49	9.18
Cap Pres	1.89	NL
Centy Sh	10.73	11.57
Chasll Inv	10.30	11.26
Chart Fd	14.05	15.36
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.36	6.95
First R	3.47	3.79
Shrhld	7.47	8.16
Speci	5.25	5.74
Cheapsd	11.72	NL
Chemlcl	7.37	8.05
CNAMgemt Fds:		
Liby Fd	4.53	4.95
Man Fd	2.58	2.82
Schwt	7.46	8.15
Colonial:		
Cmrt	9.00	9.84
Fund	9.36	10.45
Grwth	4.97	5.91
Incom	8.72	9.59
Colu Gth	15.05	NL
Cwlth AB	1.02	1.10
Cwlth C	1.51	1.64
Comp Bd	9.06	9.74
Comp Fd	7.73	8.31
Concord	12.31	NL
Cons Inv	10.25	10.62
Constel G	5.70	NL
Cont Grf	6.32	NL
Cry Cse	11.76	12.71
Devgs Fd	7.44	NL
deVegh	31.30	
Delaware Groups:		
Decat	12.29	13.40
Delaw	11.32	12.38
Delch	9.45	9.90
Delta	4.83	5.2
Dir Cap	4.67	4.45
DodBal	22.30	NL
DodStk	16.19	NL
Drex Bur	9.89	NL
Dreyfus Grp:		
Eagle Gr	10.07	11.01
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.52	9.16
Fours	8.44	NL
Grwth	8.44	9.10
Incom	6.12	6.60
Speci	6.03	6.50
Stock	9.22	9.94
EDIE Sp	16.55	NL
EdsonG	9.05	NL
Egret F	10.87	11.82
Elfun Tr	14.41	
Fairfld	9.67	10.57
Farm Bu	8.37	NL
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	8.98	9.12
Empir	19.17	
Four E	18.13	
TxFre	12.91	NL
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.80	
Capit	8.51	9.20
Contfd	11.00	NL
Daily I	1.00	NL
Destny	9....	
Eq Inc	13.64	NL
Magel	22.34	
Mun Bd	10.41	NL
Fidel	16.16	17.66
Purin	11.10	12.15
Salem	4.90	5.36
Thrift	10.56	NL
Trend	21.56	23.56
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.76	NL
Indust	4.37	NL
Incom	7.88	NL
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.35	5.85
Incom	8.65	9.45
Stock	8.49	9.19
FstMtl A	8.23	NL
FtWrDb	10.00	NL
Forty Fr	14.00	NL
Fnd Gth	3.95	4.32
Founders Group:		
Grwth	unavail	
Incom	unavail	
Mutst	unavail	
Speci	unavail	
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.68	9.20
Grwth	5.35	5.77
Utils	4.61	4.97
Incom	1.78	1.92
Fus Gov	9.75	10.51
Capit	2.68	2.89
Equit	3.28	3.54
Frkln Life	8.37	9.15
FdF Dep	8.15	NL
Fundpk	8.41	8.54
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.70	9.51
Impac	8.40	9.18
Ind Tr	10.74	11.74
Pilot	8.31	9.08
GESS A	26.59	
Gen Sec	9.47	NL
Grth Ind	17.66	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.29	4.69
Grwth	6.81	7.44
Incom	7.79	8.51
Hart Gth	11.09	NL
Hart Lev	7.35	NL
Heritge	1.32	
Holdg Tr	1.00	NL
Hor Man	15.34	16.38
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.73	5.17
Incom	3.52	3.85
Trst sh	10.48	11.45
Trst un	2.82	
Imp Cap	8.34	9.01
Imp Gth	7.22	7.89
Industry	3.04	
Int Invst	8.74	9.55
Inv Guid	8.81	NL
Inv Indic	4.53	NL
Inv Bos	10.28	11.06
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	8.92	9.75
Capit S	6.10	6.67
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.90	6.11
IDS Grt	3.24	
IDS mtl	4.67	5.08
Muni	9.21	10.01
Prog	3.05	3.33
TaxEx	4.92	5.16
Stock	18.96	20.63
Select	9.45	10.16
Var Py	6.45	7.01
Inv Resh	5.06	5.53
Istel	19.67	20.28
Ivy	6.17	NL
JF Grth	10.66	11.59
Janus F	17.68	NL
John Hancock:		
Balan	9.04	9.88
Bond	19.30	20.98
Grwth	5.79	6.29
Johnstn	19.90	NL
Kemper Funds:		
Incm	10.79	11.48
MerM	1.00	NL
MunB	10.60	11.73
Grow	7.11	7.77
TotR	9.92	10.84
Summ	10.34	11.30
Tech	7.35	8.03
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.97	4.34
Cus B1	17.89	18.68
Cus B2	19.97	21.40
Cus B4	8.38	9.16
Cus K1	7.74	8.45
Cus K2	5.10	5.58
Cus S1	18.02	19.69
Cus S2	9.57	10.45
Cus S3	7.68	8.39
Cus S4	3.66	4.01
Polar	3.26	3.57
Lexington Grps:		
Cp Tdr	14.57	15.91
Lex Gr	8.63	9.43
Lex In	10.56	11.54
Lex R	15.16	16.57
Life Ins	6.94	7.59
Lincoln Natl:		
Sel Am	7.11	NL
Sel Spl	12.71	NL
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.32	NL
Mut	13.08	NL
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	8.34	8.99
Bnd	db11.39	12.44
Incom	3.52	3.80
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	10.59	11.57
Incom	9.30	10.16
Muni	10.09	11.03
US Gov	9.84	10.75
Massachusett Co:		
Fnd	8.14	8.90
Indep	7.24	7.91
Mass	10.63	11.62
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.80	11.64
MIG	8.54	9.27
MID	14.66	15.81
MFD	12.01	12.95
MCD	13.19	14.23
MFB	15.45	16.67
Mathers	13.27	NL
Mt. Cap	13.97	14.09
Mt. Rdy	1.00	NL
Mtr AM	5.26	5.75
Mon Mkt	1.00	NL
MONY F	9.27	10.13
MSB Fd	14.14	NL
Mut Ben	9.12	9.97
MIF Fd	8.71	9.41
MIF Gth	3.85	4.16
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.76	11.93
Grwth	4.06	4.41
Incom	9.47	10.23
Mut Shrs	28.54	NL
NEA Mut	8.21	NL
Natl Ind	10.92	NL
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.56	10.31
Bond	4.85	5.01
Dvld	4.19	4.82
Grwth	5.57	6.01
PF Stk	7.64	8.24
Incom	5.59	5.93
Stock	8.31	8.99
NELife Fund:		
Equit	17.12	18.61
Grwth	8.73	9.49
Incom	14.02	15.24
Side	13.38	14.54
Neuberger Berm:		
Energy	14.71	NL
Guard	28.38	NL
Partnr	9.41	NL
Neuw Fd	8.20	NL
New Wld	11.09	NL
Newton	11.39	NL
Newt Inv	10.05	NL
Nichls f	14.27	NL
Nomura	9.42	10.13
Norstar	14.84	NL
Nuveen	9.59	10.04
Omega	10.33	10.45
One Wm	13.74	NL
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.31	6.90
IndBos	8.70	9.51
MonS	1.00	NL
TxFree	10.29	NL
AIM	9.33	10.20
Time	7.79	7.86
OTC Sec	12.35	13.42
Param M	8.77	9.53
Paul Rvr	5.97	6.52
Penn Sq	8.16	NL
Penn Mu	3.69	NL
Phila	7.09	7.75
Phoe Cap	8.15	8.91
Phoen Fd	9.54	10.43
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pil Fs	12.91	13.59
Pilg Fd	6.19	6.62
Mag C	3.47	3.68
Mag In	9.24	9.73
Pine St	11.21	NL
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	14.65	15.36
II	15.34	16.77
Plan Inv	11.39	12.53
Pilgrth	11.17	12.21
Pittrad	7.91	8.64
Price Funds:		
Grwth	10.20	NL
Incom	10.04	NL
N Era	11.07	NL
N Horiz	6.97	NL
TxFre	10.16	NL
Pro Fund	5.98	NL
Prov Gth	7.77	8.49
Pru SIP	9.62	10.52
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.91	13.02
Equit	9.75	10.66
Georg	13.77	15.05
Grwth	10.40	11.37
Incom	8.05	8.80
Invest	7.49	8.17
Vista	10.00	10.93
Voyag	11.32	12.37
TxExm	23.84	25.03
Rainbw	1.89	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	5.55	6.07
Safec Eqt	9.02	9.86
Safec Gth	8.86	9.68
Scudder Funds:		
Incom	14.72	NL
Intl Fd	12.88	NL
MMB	10.29	NL
Spcl	23.15	NL
Stm St	9.44	NL
Mtm R	10.03	NL
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.94	4.31
Invest	7.43	8.12
Ultra	9.70	10.60
Sentinel Group:		
Apex	3.56	3.89
Balan	7.96	8.78
Com S	12.35	13.50
Ultra	8.27	8.92
Sentry F	12.19	13.18
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	5.85	6.39
Emrg	5.36	5.86
Fed Fd	5.29	5.78
Harbr	8.59	9.38
Legal	6.63	7.25
Pace	10.27	11.22
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	16.85	18.42
Incom	19.76	20.58
Invest	10.25	11.20
SierraG	8.90	NL
Sherm D	19.26	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.66	9.46
Invest	10.41	11.38
Trust	8.76	9.57
Vent	10.40	11.37
SB Eqty	10.01	NL
SB IntGr	12.63	NL
SoGen In	10.96	11.48
Sw Invs	8.85	8.70
Swin Gt	4.83	5.22
Sower In	12.11	13.23
Spectra F	4.66	NL
State BondGr:		
Com S	4.37	4.78
Div Fd	4.96	5.42
Prs F	3.90	4.26
StFrm Gt	5.97	NL
SFrm Bd	9.55	NL
State St	43.02	43.38
Steadman Funds:		
AO Ind	2.27	NL
Asso F	1.89	NL
Invest	1.41	NL
Ocean	6.16	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	17.83	NL
Spcl	8.88	NL
Survey F	8.89	9.63
Temp Gt	12.17	13.30
Temp Inv	1.00	NL
Trns Cap	7.29	7.92
Trns Invs	9.36	10.17
Trev Eq	10.23	11.18
Tndr Md	13.69	NL
TwnC Gt	4.05	NL
TwnC Inc	5.74	NL
USAA Gt	7.70	NL
USAA Inc	11.78	NL
US Gov	9.74	9.89
Unit Mut	8.40	NL
Union Svc Grp:		
Bread	12.82	12.96
Nat Inv	6.30	6.79
U Cap	10.97	11.83
Union	12.75	13.75
United Funds:		
Accm	6.35	6.94
Bond	7.34	8.02
Con Gr	9.06	9.90
Con Inc	7.42	10.30
Incom	10.19	11.14
Scien	5.56	6.08
Vang	5.13	5.61
Unit Svcs	1.68	NL
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	6.92	7.10
Incom	5.19	5.32
LEV Grf	9.38	9.62
Spl Sit	4.16	4.27
Vance Senders:		
Incom	13.60	14.86
Invest	7.18	7.85
Comm	6.22	6.91
Spcl	8.07	8.82
Vand Gth	3.87	NL
Vandinc	3.86	NL
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	18.87	NL
Fldx	14.09	NL
Ivest	7.83	NL
Morg	11.17	NL
Trust	9.16	NL
Wellsl	12.26	NL
Wellsn	9.90	NL
West B	9.66	NL
Windr	10.40	NL
Varin	3.22	3.81
Wallst G	6.29	6.87
Wein Eq	10.95	NL
Westf Grt	7.24	7.87
Wisc Inc	5.37	5.86

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

USHOE

SMACH

NAITLE

CLAMBE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print surprise answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: TOXIC QUOTA OPIATE DINGHY
Answer: A piece of "Chopin" suitable for a dance—A "HOP"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

HOW TO SAVE YOUR OWN LIFE

By Erica Jong. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 310 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THIS mind, which is disinclined to focus under the best of circumstances, meandered everywhere while trying to put itself to Erica Jong's "How To Save Your Own Life," which is the sequel—I almost wrote sexual—to her first novel, "Fear of Flying." The mind wandered to next month's gas bill, to the future of the Equal Rights Amendment and to some of the momentous events of world literature—the Battle of Borodino, the "seduction" of Leopold Bloom by Gerty MacDowell, the progress of Huck Finn on a raft down the Mississippi—that have unfolded in so many fewer pages than it takes Mrs. Jong's heroine, Isadora Wing, to progress from A to B in her emotional development.

Strangely enough, the mind did not deviate into erotic fantasies, which is astonishing when you consider the sexual geometry of Mrs. Jong's novel—the sheer profusion of cylinders, shafts, cones, spheres, circles and curves that encumber her pages. But then, her narrator has the alienating habit of referring even to the parts of her own body—not to speak of the parts of her various manipulators, male and female—by slang terms that have come to be used in emotional states of anger, frustration, embarrassment and fear... Not love. One miracle of love that remains to us in this age of uncensored print is that we need not designate with words what we are doing or having done in the act—that is, when we are actually doing it and not writing about it.

Besides, the mind was perplexed. Let's try to get this straight now. "How To Save Your Own Life" is about a woman named Isadora Wing, who has written an autobiographical novel, "Candida Speaks," about a lustful woman whom readers insist on confusing with Isadora, much to her distress, because everyone ought to know the difference between fiction and autobiography. Yet characters and events that appeared in "Candida Speaks"—they bear a strong resemblance to those in "Fear of Flying"—also show up in "How To Save Your Own Life." T would seem to suggest that eit the earlier novel was twice moved from reality—fiction to second power, so to speak—or t "How To Save Your Own Li lies halfway between fiction t autobiography. If you see w I mean.

It's very confusing. But let tell you that it all adds up t powerful incentive to read "H To Save Your Own Life" as tobiography. Besides, I certain of Mrs. Jong's cha of no interest whatever as f al inventions. What provok curiosity over, say, Jeannie ton and Karl Hammer i these friends of Isadora respectively, a manic-dep woman known as "the hon poet" who commits suicide way through the novel, a famous old American (formerly an expatriate in whose declining years brought him... to bourgeois fort on the edge of the Pa

In short, I kept reading To Save..." as gossip rather fiction. Yet Isadora-Can Erica (Wing-Wang-Jong) complaining about "illi books . . . who could not te difference between literature life, art and illusion, fiction autobiography." This, it see me, is trying to have it both and is confusing and alienat

There may be some trans dent meaning to "How Save..." and some readers find it challenging to look f among all the characters keys sticking out of their h and the Macy's floats that ge flated the night before Tha giving outside of Isadora's c apartment on 77th Street in York City. "I had a special f ness for Bulwinkle... he a had something in common; a of quintessential stillness an incurable naiveté.")

Isadora does finally leave cold, psychoanalytic husb Bennett Wing, and settles d with her West Coast hippie l Josh Ace, who inspires he erotic prose and poetry that s to be a pastiche of Whitm Lawrence and Henry Miller Karl Hammer?). If by supreme effort of the will, had to interpret what all means, one would say tha overleaps the narrower issue women's liberation and c down a-splash on the side of freedom and other such vag of passion. But such an inte tive effort is really beyond will. As I said, my mind long since wandered.

Christopher Lehmann-Hau a book reviewer for The York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

A	L	A	R		C	E	T	E	S		H	E	M	S
S	I	D	E		A	M	E	N	T		A	V	O	W
T	O	E	S		L	I	A	N	A		P	J	N	A
I	N	S	T	A	L	L	M	E	N	T	P	L	A	N
			O	B	E	Y		D	O	E				
S	H	A	R	E	S		S	T	A	G	N	A	T	E
C	O	R	E	D		L	A	U	R	A		C	O	D
A	R	E	S		S	O	L	E	D		T	U	N	E
R	A	N		S	P	I	E	S		P	A	T	E	N
F	L	A	S	H	E	R	S		M	E	T	E	R	S
		I	A	L			M	A	R	T				
M	O	N	T	H	L	Y	P	A	Y	M	E	N	T	S
O	M	I	T		I	S	A	N	O		R	A	R	E
O	N	C	E		M	E	P	E	R		E	V	E	N
T	I	E	R		G	R	A	S	S		D	E	E	D

CHESS — By Robert By

NEW YORK—The old blanket advice not to exchange anything when you have the attack against the king is not only unworkable most of the time, but also fails to take account of the point that many attacks succeed precisely because the attacker forces the exchange of his opponent's best defensive pieces.

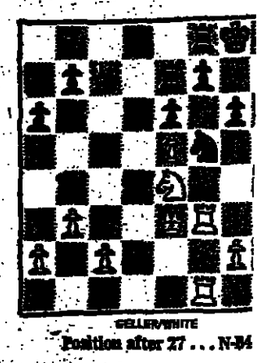
Often the superiority of one side over the other—the superiority that justifies an attack—can be analyzed to reside in, for example, the greater strength of a white knight compared with its black counterpart. Then exchanging off the other minor pieces may serve to put the spotlight on the difference and decide the contest.

That is what occurred in the game between the Russian grandmaster Efim Geller and the Icelandic grandmaster Gudmundur Sigurjonsson in the eighth round of the Hoogoven International Tournament in Wijk-aan-Zee, the Netherlands.

Against the Scheveningen Variation—one of the most solid branches of the Sicilian Defense—White usually strives for a mating attack by 13 Q-N3 or 13 B-Q3 with the idea of using his KB against Black's pawn at KR2 after an appropriate P-K5.

One disadvantage of this method, however, is that any P-K5 opens the diagonal of Black's QB, thus making it impossible to get a rook to the king's wing by R-KB3. On the other hand, Geller's 13 B-B3 prepared for the later exchange 19 BxB, QxB and the shift of his rooks to kingside attack. Moreover, this 13 B-B3 slowed the normal black counter-attack, since 13... P-QN4?; 14 P-K5, BxB; 15 PxN, BxR; 16 PxB, QxP; 17 QxB costs Black material.

It would have been desirable for Sigurjonsson to simplify by 17... BxB; 18 KRxB, B-B4, were it not for Geller's clever point that 19 BxB, RxR; 20 BxR, RxR; 21 B-Q6! results in Black's l a piece.



GELLER/WHITE

Position after 27 . . . N-B4

Sigurjonsson's 17... P-KN4 designed to get his knight strong play with a later... and... N-B4, but the move n a weakening of Black's square, and Geller took bea advantage of it.

With 20... Q-B5, Sigurjo set the cunning trap 21 R QxRch!!; 22 QxQ, RxR; KN1, RxB!; 24 QxR, R-B8 Q-N1, RxQch, winning a With 21... B-B5; Sigurjo tried to provoke the obstruc 22 P-KN3, but Geller could be provoked.

Geller's forcing the exch 22 B-B5, B-K2; 24 BxB, enabled him to transfer terrific power of White's ad ing knight as against Black's fensive one.

After his 27 N-K4, the was as good as finished, alth the point did not become until he struck the crushing 29 R-R3!!, threatening RxP Then 29... P-KR4 would allowed 30 NxPch!; PxN; N5ch, K-R2; 32 RxPch, N-N3; RxNmate.

When Sigurjonsson als served that 29... R-KR1; 30 was equally hopeless (30... R; 31 Q-R5 mate), he resi

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Geller	Black Sigurjonsson	White Geller	Black Sigurjonsson
1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 R-Q3	PxP
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	17 PxP	P-KN3
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 Q-B2	R-Q2
4 NxP	N-KB3	19 BxB	QxB
5 N-QB3	P-QR3	20 R-B3	Q-B5
6 B-K2	P-K3	21 B-K3	B-R5
7 O-O	B-K2	22 Q-N1	B-Q1
8 P-B4	N-B3	23 B-B5	B-K2
9 B-K3	O-O	24 BxB	RxB
10 Q-K1	B-Q2	25 Q-K3	N-N2
11 R-Q1	NxN	26 P-QN3	Q-B2
12 BxN	B-B3	27 N-K4	N-B4
13 B-B3	Q-B2	28 N-B6ch	K-N2
14 P-K5	N-K1	29 R-R3	Resigns
15 K-R1	R-Q1		

"WHICH AM I...VACANT OR OCCUPIED?"

Marquette, North Carolina Also Gain in NCAA

harlotte Upsets Michigan, Joins Las Vegas in Semifinal

...es Wire Dispatches
...YORK, March 20—The ...Collegiate Athletic As...field has been trimmed ...eams who were not ex...survive this long in col...ketball's premier event. ...s that was expected to ...be way was eliminated ...

...n, the nation's top...quad, was ousted, 75-68, ...Cinderella squad of the ...nt, North Carolina-... Joining the semifinal ...re the running-and-... crowd-pleasing Las ...egas five; Marquette, ...ming one" for depart... Al McGuire, and North ...

...ovo, Utah, Las Vegas ...ho State, 107-90, to take ...t regionals; at College ...Md., North Carolina ...d Kentucky, 79-72, for ...title, and at Oklahoma ...as Marquette 82, Wake ...t for the crown of the ...The semifinals Thurs...Atlanta will match up ...arolina-Las Vegas and ...e NC-Charlotte.

...ington, Ky., the Univer...orth Carolina, Charlotte, ...own among basketball ...wo years ago, became a ...iant killer yesterday.

...ing the pattern of up...ady established in the ...nual NCAA champion... Charlotte shocked 22,301 ...in Rupp Arena by beat...ing Michigan. It was the third major shock of the tourney, in which Idaho State upset the nation's No. 2 team, the University of California, Los Angeles, Thursday night, and San Francisco was upset by Las Vegas in the first round. It also followed by only hours a milder upset of Kentucky by a sister institution of Charlotte, the University of North Carolina.

This marks the sixth time in NCAA basketball that two teams from one state have reached the round of four.

It is also the fourth straight year that Michigan, having reached the NCAA tournament, has failed in its quest for a national title under coach Johnny Orr. The Wolverines were last year's runner-up to Indiana in the NCAA tourney and this season's Big 10 champion.

Surrounded by his five starters, coach Lee Rose said, "This is an unbelieveable experience."

His players smiled and nodded in agreement. Among them was Cedric (Cornbread) Maxwell, who scored 25 points, took 13 rebounds and led the attack by taking the ball up court all game long against Michigan. This is no easy trick for a 6-foot-8-inch center.

Maxwell, a senior, was named the outstanding player of the Mideast regionals. A year ago he was the most valuable player of the National Invitation Tournament when Charlotte first gained national recognition by finishing as runner-up to Kentucky.

Also beaming in victory were Lew Massey, a Charlotte native who scored 19 points and had 11 rebounds, and Chad Kinch, a freshman who had 11 points.

These were the key men who beat the top team and hope to bring even more fame to the institution that started in 1946 as an extension campus of the University of North Carolina, became a two-year college in 1948, a four-year school in 1965 and a member of the NCAA in 1971, and fielded a Division I basketball team beginning in 1972.

Charlotte took off to a 40-27 lead at halftime. Michigan's task seemed impossible. But the Wolverines bounced back to catch up to the Mean Green. And then came the biggest achievement of the game by Charlotte, which fell behind by a point with 12 minutes remaining.

By settling down after having lost all that advantage and regaining the lead, Charlotte proved they were no chance winners. They handled the pressure when lesser teams would have collapsed in the face of so awesome a tradition as Michigan's success story.

At Provo, college basketball's most spectacular offense—when it clicks—clicked in the second half for the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. It brought coach Jerry Tarkanian and his Rebels the most distinguished victory of their careers.

Coach Jim Killingsworth's Idaho State team, built around Steve Hayes, his 7-foot center, led at halftime, 52-51, and had Las Vegas in foul trouble. But the Rebels, who didn't carry out their pressing defense effectively and shot poorly in the first half, came out steaming after intermission.

Change of Pace

Their defense got sharper, their speed began to tell, their shots started to drop, and within six minutes they had a 10-point lead and control of the game. They went on from there to almost match their season scoring average of 107.8 points and brought their won-lost record to 28-2.

The turning point came about five minutes into the second half. Las Vegas had enjoyed an 8-0 spurt, but Idaho State was starting to come back. With the score 61-57, Idaho state missed two straight layups that could have tied the game at 61-61.

Instead, Vegas hit three straight jump shots (while Idaho State missed another open shot), and suddenly it was 67-57, with giants like duPont and Good-Vegas rolling. Nevada's confidence, press, shooting accuracy and speed all went up a couple of notches for the next few minutes, and shortly it was 86-69 and all over.

Hayes, limited to 10 shots, was outrebounded by Larry Moffett, who is three or four inches shorter, 16-13. Ed Thompson, a guard, was Idaho State's top scorer with 27 points, including 11 free throws. Eddie Owens scored 24 for Vegas and three teammates had 16 or more.

At Oklahoma City, reserve Bernard Toone keyed a second-half comeback that led Marquette over Wake Forest. The victory postponed the scheduled retirement of coach McGuire for at least two more games. McGuire has announced his retirement effective at the end of this season.

Toone came in when center Jerome Whitehead picked up his fourth foul with 16 minutes left in the game. The 6-foot-9 forward had six straight points to put Marquette up by five and the Warriors never trailed again.

Toone finished the game with 18 points. Marquette was led by Bo Ellis, who had 20 points. Guard Butch Lee, with 19, was the only other Warrior in double figures.

The Deacons were led by forward Jerry Schellenberg with 19 points. Rod Griffin had 16, center Larry Harrison 11 and guard Skip Brown 10.

At College Park, what should have been the knockout blow was delivered with 19 minutes 8 seconds left to play in the game North Carolina won. It left Phil Ford lying on the ground, holding his injured elbow to make sure it was still attached to his right arm. Ford had just charged into Kentucky's Larry Johnson and picked up his fourth foul. Normally, Dean Smith, the Carolina coach, would have pulled Ford and sat him down until he was desperately needed down the stretch. But when Ford sat down yesterday, there was no chance of him coming gack: he couldn't even raise his arm, let alone use it to shoot a basketball.

Over on the Kentucky bench, Rick Robey looked at the clock and looked at the scoreboard, which showed Carolina leading, 55-43, and began smiling.

Yes, he thought, there was enough time left for the comeback, and no, Phil Ford wouldn't be in there to prevent it. And Robey said to himself: "Awwright now. This is a big advantage for us."

But not all fights end in knockouts. Smith looked over at John Keuster, a 6-foot-3-inch senior guard whom Smith thinks of as an assistant coach on the floor, and the two made eye contact. A message passed between them without any words being spoken. And the message was—John, it's your team now. Run the show.

And 19 minutes 8 seconds later, when the final buzzer went off, Keuster was still running it, and Carolina was still winning it. The final was a unanimous decision, not a knockout.

With its victory, its 14th in a row, Carolina won the Eastern regional for the fifth time under Smith, the first time since 1972.

Walter Davis, who nursed a cracked finger on his shooting hand, led Carolina with 21 points. Kuester had 19.

Title to Bonnies

NEW YORK, March 20 (UPI).—Greg Sanders scored 40 points and Glenn Hagan and Tim Waterman sank free throws in the last minute to give St. Bonaventure a 94-91 victory over Houston, today in the championship game of the National Invitation Tournament.

The Bonnies trailed, 85-80, with 4:07 left in the game, then rallied behind Sanders and Hagan.

Earlier in the day, Keith Harron scored 35 points and his brother, Larry, added 20 to spark Villanova to a 102-89 victory over Alabama for third place in the tournament.

NCAA Basketball

(Final Round in Regionals)

East

No. Carolina 79, Kentucky 72.

Mideast

UNC-Charlotte 75, Michigan 69.

Midwest

Marquette 82, Wake Forest 68.

West

Nevada-Las Vegas 107, Idaho St. 90.

United Press International.

ROYAL GREETING—Winner Ingemar Stenmark has his hand raised in triumph by Sweden's King Carl XVI Gustaf.

Stenmark at Home In Taking 2d Title

From Wire Dispatches

ARE, Sweden, March 20.—Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden today clinched the World Cup title for the second straight year, this time achieving the honor on home territory.

Stenmark, 21 last Friday, decided the matter with a spectacular second run in which he beat his closest opponent by more than a second.

The Swede's combined time was 1 minute 38.93 seconds, Franco Bieler and Gustavo Thoeni of Italy were second and third with 1:40.52 and 1:41.02, respectively.

"Is it true that I have won the Cup?" Stenmark asked when told the news.

"Of course I am happy. The second run was not the best during my career, but it was fast," he said, and smiled.

Austrian Klaus Heidegger, Stenmark's closest rival for the title, shared fifth place in the slalom with Italian Piero Gros.

With today's victory Stenmark was 61 points ahead of Heidegger with two races left in the season. He has 289 points: Heidegger has 228.

The freckle-faced Swede placed second to Bieler in the first run over the 600-meter course which had a drop of 170 meters. Bieler clocked 47.97 to Steinmark's 48.15. Stenmark criticized the first heat for being too easy. It had been set by a Swedish coach.

Cheered by a crowd of 15,000 fans, including King Carl Gustaf, Stenmark outclassed Bieler and the others in the second heat, finishing in 50.78 to the Italian's 52.55.

West German veteran Christian Neureuther finished second in the second run with 52.04, which lifted him from 23d to ninth place in the slalom.

This World Cup event was the first in Sweden for Stenmark, who said he felt inspired by the cheering crowd.

"The crowd has been wonderful," he said "I was a bit afraid they would not leave me alone during my stay here, but everybody has respected me."

American twins Steve and Phil Mahre fell during the first race. Bruno Noeckler of Italy was fourth after the first run but fell in the second. Twenty of the 53 skiers either fell or missed gates on the icy course.

Heidegger said his first run spoiled his chance of a place among the top four.

"But I am still pleased with my second place in the overall standings," he said. "Now I will concentrate on the giant slalom. I still have a chance to win that competition."

Stenmark's 14th slalom victory in his three-year World Cup career set a record. The previous mark of 13 World Cup slalom triumphs was held by Frenchman Jean-Noel Augert.

MEN'S SLALOM

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:38.93 (48.15, 50.78); 2. Franco Bieler, Italy, 1:40.52 (47.97, 52.55); 3. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 1:41.02 (48.65, 52.37); 4. Paul Frommelt, Liechtenstein, 1:41.27 (48.17, 53.10); 5. Klaus Heidegger, Austria, 1:41.51 (49.34, 52.17); Piero Gros, Italy, 1:41.51 (48.65, 52.86); 7. Torsten Jacobsson, Sweden, 1:41.84 (48.47, 53.07); 8. Stig Strand, Sweden, 1:41.76 (48.66, 53.04); 9. Christian Neureuther, W. Germany, 1:41.76 (49.72, 52.04); 10. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:41.85 (49.34, 52.53).

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 289; 2. Klaus Heidegger, Austria, 228; 3. Franz Klammer, Austria, 203; 4. Piero Gros, Italy, 164; 5. Bernhard Russi, Switz., 148; 6. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 137; 7. Josef Walcher, Austria, 115; 8. Heini Hemmi, Switz., 113; 9. Paul Frommelt, Liechtenstein, 90; 10. Sepp Forstl, W. Germany, 87.

Frenchmen Unite for 1 Furious Rugby Union Grand Slam

United Press International.

...and Irish players climb upon each other to get ball in Dublin rugby game.

By Bob Donahue

DUBLIN, March 20 (IHT).—The score was perfect: 15-6 for France after Ireland had led 6-3 at halftime. The Irish more than fulfilled their ambition to give the French trouble yesterday, and France survived and won, its extravagant goals achieved.

The achievement has no precedent at all, and it would be a good bet that this French team will not do it again next year. Perhaps no one ever will.

The Grand Slam, a clean sweep in the Five-Nations rugby union championship, has been won before—and once even by France, in 1968—but never without a single substitution. The same 15 southerners started, finished and won this year against Wales, England, Scotland and Ireland.

And the 1977 French team did it without allowing a single try. All of the 21 points scored against it were by place-kicked penalties rewarding transitory domination. You have to go back to 1913, when France was a weak newcomer in the championship, to find a Slam won—by England—without a try conceded.

While the French were giving up the least points of any of the five teams, they ran across the most tries—eight, half by forwards and half by backs. Wales scored seven tries, England five, Scotland four and Ireland one.

With the grueling Five Nations play now over, the final phase of the French club championship runs into May. New stars will emerge, some members of the weary Grand Slam team may well decline, so the present team, regarded despite its failings as probably the best France has fielded, might have played together for the last time.

This, along with heavy fatigue and an infectious Irish persuasion that rugby may not be a supreme concern in life, helps explain a subdued mood here. There was no singing in the French dressing room at Lansdowne Road, and one heard some wistful speculation about who would play New Zealand. At 4 o'clock this morning, after the banquet and ball, tiny captain Jacques Fouroux and his 6-foot-6-inch shadow, Jean-Pierre Bastiat, were more sober and a good deal less festive than often before, with no taxis to be had at St. Stephen's Green. A special team lunch was scheduled for today after the flight back to Paris.

For Irish captain Tom Grace and veteran center Mike Gibson, the French, beyond any doubt, deserved their victory, though both were pleased with Ireland's strong showing after a dismal winter. For blond French flanker Jean-Pierre Rives, Ireland gave France the hardest opposition of the year.

The traditional Irish opening was ferocious, and the French met it in kind. With the northeast wind to their backs and before the driving rain stopped, the green jerseys drove repeatedly to the French line only to be checked by desperate last-second French saves.

It was fitting that Ireland should open the score and that Gibson should be the man to do it, with a penalty goal after 13 minutes. The 34-year-old Belfast solicitor, still held by many to be the best attacking center in the world, was playing his 62d. game for Ireland. One more and he will equal the world record of retired fellow Ulsterman Willie John McBride.

The roars, light-hearted and fierce like the Irish play, were frequent in that first half hour, which ended with Ireland leading, 6-3, after an equalizing penalty by Jean-Pierre Romeu and a 45-yard shot by standoff half Mick Quinn.

Irish scrumhalf John Robbie went off in the 5th minute with a broken ankle and his pass was to be missed. Robbie McGrath replaced him.

French wings Dominique Harize and Jean-Luc Averous were hurt, the latter kicked in the head by an Irishman going for a loose ball. Prop Robert Paparenborde had to be led off briefly for turban bandaging of a profusely bleeding eyebrow. Every time Rives' blond mop went into a ruck you shuddered at the thought that it might not bob again. Michel Palmié, long legs bandaged like a battlefield casualty, was briefly out on his feet.

But the most telling incidents around the 30-minute point were two smashing tackles on Grace by Averous, one of them fractionally late after a clearance kick by the Irish captain. He later left the game, Steve Blake-Knox coming in on the left wing.

Prop Ned Byrne collapsed. His vis-à-vis, Gérard Cholley, carried on with a charge after a would-be Irish tacker had pulled his blue jersey up over his head. The half ended after 43 minutes and the question was: can they all keep it up? The answer was no, and there was the ballgame.

The subsequent scoring, all by France, would be dividend on French investment slowly laid down in the most violent half of the 1977 championship.

Bastiat said later that, under the scrum, the French forwards began to feel their definitive authority after about 30 minutes. In the second half, hooker Alain Paco took three balls on the Irish put-in, and Bastiat ruled in the lineout after being neutralized by Willie Duggan and Moss Keane in the first half. From the stands, the French ascendancy was not clearly felt until 7 minutes into the half, when Aguirre evened the score with the fourth penalty goal of the day. It was then that the some 5,000 French fans started chanting. And just then came the grand slam try.

It grew from a French error, but one felt it would come in any case and it was fine. Romeu sliced a kick toward touch, the French three-quarters salvaged the ball and Aguirre—the player of the day—took off diagonally from near the east sideline through out-of-position Irishmen. With 50 minutes of such a game under their belts, the French forwards were nevertheless there on the sprinting fullback's right. A pass to Paco, another to Bastiat, and the big man galloped over, swerved back toward the posts and touched down. Aguirre kicked the easy conversion. It was 12-6.

The two packs were lined up side by side for a throw-in when Scottish referee Alan Hosie blew the end after 87 minutes. The French forwards flung up their hands in relief and victory, then the opposite members in the two lines embraced, Irish and French youngsters swarmed onto the field, the President of the Republic, Dr. Patrick Hillery, congratulated both sides in their dressing rooms, and it was getting to be time for dinner.

Welsh Success

EDINBURGH, March 20 (Reuters).—Wales survived late counter attacks to beat Scotland, 18-9, and so complete a record 14th Triple Crown in the Five Nations tournament.

Captain Phil Bennett scored all but four of the Welsh points to help his side finish second to France in the championship and retain the Triple Crown, victories over the three other British Isles teams in the competition.

In a magnificent display of open rugby, both sides threw the ball among their backlines to counter attack in brilliant fashion, but as hard as the Scots tried in the dying stages they could not penetrate the determined Welsh tackling.

FINAL FIVE-NATIONS STANDINGS

	W	L	Pts	PF	PA
France	4	0	8	58	21
Wales	3	1	6	66	43
England	2	2	4	42	24
Scotland	1	3	2	39	85
Ireland	0	4	0	33	66

Transitions

BASEBALL

NEW YORK (AL)—Signed Fred Stanley, shortstop, to three-year contract.

BASKETBALL

ATLANTA (NBA) — Signed Henry Dickerson, guard, free agent.

dretti's Bad Luck Good for Hunt

...S HATCH, England, (UPI).—James Hunt, in ...n, won the Formula ...e of Champions today ...second year in a row. ...e British world champ...ied luck as well as skill ...race which does not ...ect the world champ...standings and which ...from start, and almost ...ish, by American Mario ...

...took his Lotus into ...rth the front row of ...d Hunt could find no ...him until the 33d of ...s, when the American's ...ew, ...who was then so close ...was soaked by the oil ...dretti's car, went on to ...23 seconds from Jody ...r of South Africa, the ...leader of the world ...ship, who again showed ...ility of the new Wolf. ...ght I was never going ...ast Mario," said Hunt. ...wish we had staged a ...d finish. It was disap...that he broke down and ...at way."

...completed the 104.4-mile ...3 minutes 54.35 seconds.

BA Results

Friday's Games

...101, NY Nets 88 (Chones ...15; Bantom, Hawkins 24, ...).

...ics 98, Golden State 85 ...7, Abdul-Jabbar 24; Parish ...181).

...134, Indiana 110 (Hollins ...24; Knight 26, W. Jones ...).

...Ala. 124, Houston 104 (Mc...Collins 24; Kunnert 14, ...) Rockets' winning streak ...nine.

...85, Detroit 104 (Watts 22, Money 26, Douglas 18).

...114, Kansas City 113 (Gil...M. Johnson 31; Taylor 38, Boone 19).

...98, Atlanta 96 (White 20, ...Drew 38, Hawes 17).

...ans 104, Phoenix 100 (Ma...Walker 17; Westphal 35, ...).

Saturday's Games

...State 150, Indiana 91 (Berry ...20; Knight 22, Hillman 15).

...94, San Antonio 89 (Chones ...16; Kenon 28, Gervin 20).

...104, Seattle 92 (Johnson 28, ...Brown 24, Johnson 14).

...110, Buffalo 104 (Tomjanov...y 26, Malone 22; Smith 25, ...).

...ks 107, Atlanta 101 (Mc...rucker 22; Robinson 34, Drew ...).

l Beats Japanese

...D, March 20 (AP).—The University rubgy team ...points in the first half ...t on to beat Japan's champion, Nippon Steel ...8-16, in its first match ...

Formula 1 Driver Pace Killed In a Plane Crash in Brazil

SAO PAULO, Brazil, March 20 (AP).—Race car driver Carlos Pace of Brazil has been killed in the crash of a small plane near his home here, authorities said. He was 32.

The medical examiner's office said yesterday that Pace's body was identified by fingerprints. Two others died in the crash of the single-engine plane Friday night.

They were identified as Marivaldo Fernandes, the pilot, and Carlos Roberto de Oliveira. Fernandes was a former race driver who helped Pace get his start in racing 15 years ago.

Pace was flying to join his wife and their two children at a farm near Araraquara, 200 miles from here. He had been taking flying lessons and last Thursday had taken the written exams for his private pilot's license.

The race driver was scheduled to leave today for Long Beach, Calif., where he was to drive in a Grand Prix April 3.

Pace was under contract to the British Brabham racing team and tied for fifth in the world driving championship competition with fellow Brazilian Emerson Fittipaldi after three races this year.

Pace scored his first Formula One victory in the Brazilian Grand Prix in January, 1975. He finished second in the recent Argentine Grand Prix.

In a recent interview with the Brazilian newsweekly Veja, Pace had said he was somewhat disillusioned with Formula One driving. "To a certain point the Formula One has been a grand deception for me. I thought I was entering in a place where they only have gentlemen, honesty and technical perfection. After, I discovered that it was not at all like this."

Pace told Veja he did not believe in luck in racing but only in "ability." Commenting on the death of Welsh driver Tom Pryce during the March 5 South African Grand Prix, Pace said, "The stupid things happen in life. This is not the first time and it will not be the last. In don't know, but I feel this happens when a person's time is up and he can't escape. We drivers have to stay in front. It is our profession."

Americans Drive Porsche Carrera To Sebring First

SEBRING, Fla., March 20 (UPI).—George Dyer and Brad Frisselle, 28-year-old Californians, surged into the lead when the favorites lost a wheel last night, and stayed out front to win the 12 Hours of Sebring race.

Dyer and Frisselle started their Porsche Carrera seventh in the field of 71 cars and steadily moved up, winning by five laps, about 26 miles. Diego Febles and Hiram Cruz of Puerto Rico were second in another Carrera.

The heavily favored Turbo Porsche 934 of Peter Gregg and Jim Busby, which arrived factory-fresh from Germany early last week, led two-thirds of the race with no problems—until losing a wheel after eight hours. They went back on the track but were unable to catch up and finished third.

Dyer and Frisselle averaged 101.4 miles an hour on the 5.2-mile course at an old World War II bomber base.

Comedian Dick Smothers' Ferrari was knocked out of the race while running 10th when it struck a dog on the track. Actor Paul Newman finished well back in the pack.

Flyers Rally to Extend Advantage in Division

INGLEWOOD, Calif., March 20 (UPI).—Bobby Clarke scored twice to lead a four-goal Philadelphia assault in the final period last night as the Flyers came from behind to beat the Los Angeles Kings, 5-3.

The victory moved first-place Philadelphia four points ahead of the New York Islanders in the Patrick Division. The setback before a sellout crowd left the Kings three points behind second-place Pittsburgh in the Norris Division of the National Hockey League.

Clarke tied the match with 15:16 left and added the final Philadelphia goal with 3:24 remaining. In between, Rick Macleish tapped in a five-footer against Rogie Vachon to put the Flyers ahead for good, 4-3.

The victory left the Flyers unbeaten in their last 11 matches against Los Angeles.

Rangers 5, Penguins 2

At Pittsburgh, Pat Hickey scored two goals to lead the New York Rangers to a 5-2 victory over the Penguins. Wayne Dillon and Phil Esposito scored first-period goals as the Rangers took a 2-0 lead. Rookie defenseman Mike McEwan also tallied for New York.

Maple Leafs 5, Flames 4

At Toronto, defenseman Bob Neely scored on an unassisted 45-foot blast with 3:38 left to give the Maple Leafs, who once trailed 4-0, a 5-4 victory over Atlanta. Atlanta led 4-0 on two goals by John Gould and scores by Randy Manerl and Curt Bennett.

Toronto started its comeback at 15:35 of the second period as Jim McKenny beat goalie Dan Bouchard on a power play. Toronto captain Darryl Sittler connected for at 4:13 and 7:26 of the third period for his 32d and 33d goals.

Islanders 2, Black Hawks 2

At Uniondale, N.Y., Gerry Hart's and Bob Nystrom's goals late in the third period gave the Islanders a 2-2 tie with Chicago.

Blues 4, Canucks 4

At St. Louis, Pierre Plante caught goalie Cesare Maniago out of position for a third-period goal to give the Blues a 4-4 tie with Vancouver.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Patrick Division						
Philadelphia	44	18	13	101	281	196
NY Islanders	43	19	11	97	256	175
Atlanta	31	31	11	73	240	241
NY Rangers	26	33	14	66	250	280
Smythe Division						
St. Louis	39	24	9	67	209	243
Chicago	33	30	11	57	217	274
Minnesota	19	35	18	56	217	278
Vancouver	23	40	10	56	208	264
Colorado	19	40	13	51	202	269

WALES CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Norris Division						
X-Montreal	54	8	11	119	350	165
Pittsburgh	31	30	13	75	223	235
Los Angeles	29	30	14	72	237	218
Washington	20	39	14	54	194	278
Detroit	16	48	9	41	174	271
Adams Division						
Buffalo	44	22	8	96	268	197
Boston	42	21	8	94	277	214
Toronto	32	28	13	78	281	252
Cleveland	22	38	11	55	208	254

X—Clinched 1st place in division.

Friday's Games

Minnesota 2, Cleveland 2 (Pirus, Robert; Merrick, Klassen).

Washington 5, Colorado 0 (Charron, Monahan, Patrick, Riley, Collins).

Saturday's Games

Philadelphia 5, Los Angeles 3 (Bennett, Dornhoefer, Clarke 2, Macleish; Kosak, Murdoch, Murphy).

St. Louis 4, Vancouver 4 (Butler, Patey, Affleck, Plante; Sanderson 2, Stewart, Ververgaert).

Toronto 5, Atlanta 4 (McKenny, Sittler 2, Hammarstrom, Neely; Gould 2, Bennett, Manery).

NY Rangers 5, Pittsburgh 2 (Dillon, Esposito, Meswan, Hickey 2; Larouche, Blanchin).

Chicago 2, NY Islanders 2 (Koroll, Redmond; Hart, Nystrom).

Cox Wins in Tennis

HELSINKI, March 20 (AP).—Britain's top-seeded Mark Cox beat Sweden's unseeded Kjell Johanson, 6-3, 6-3, in the finals of a Grand Prix tennis tournament today.

Watson Tied for Lead in Golf Despite 2-Over-Par Round

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 20 (AP).—Tom Watson's wildly erratic 2-over-par 74—including bogeys on two of his last three holes and an earlier double-bogey 7—still was good enough to tie faltering Mike McCullough for the third-round lead yesterday in the $300,000 Tournament Players golf championship.

McCullough, an outsider in a field of the game's greatest players, had held a surprising lead through the first two rounds of this ambitious event. But he blew a two-stroke lead with a no-birdie, 4-over-par 76 in winds much milder than the gales that raked the course Friday but still strong enough to test and torment the game's premier performers.

With McCullough and Watson having their troubles, the field bunched up and such big guns as Hale Irwin, Masters champ Ray Floyd, defending champion Jack Nicklaus and J.C. Snead moved into position for a shot at the title in this annual championship of the touring players.

Watson, already a two-time winner this year, and McCullough, who hasn't even challenged seriously in five years of tour activity, were tied for the top at 216, even par on the 7,174 yards of former swamp and marsh land.

Mark Hayes was a shot back at 217 after a third-round 71. Floyd, with a scrambling 74, and Irwin were next at 218, two over par. Irwin, who has a happy habit of playing the tougher courses very well, had the best round of the day, a 69.

WHA Results

Friday's Games

Cincinnati 7, Quebec 3 (Stoughton 2, Larose, Carroll, Leduc, Plumb, Marsh; Cloutier 3).

Houston 6, Phoenix 3 (H. Howe, M. Howe, Lund, Connor, Taylor, McLeod; Young, Tamminen, Rollins).

New England 3, Calgary 1 (Lyle, J. Carlson, Keon; Powis).

Winnipeg 7, Indianapolis 5 (Hull 2, Hedberg 2, Lebrasten, Lindh, Nilsson; McDonald 3, Rochon, Thomas).

Saturday's Games

Phoenix 7, San Diego 5 (Florek 2, Repo, Hobin, Huges, Liddington, Hall; Burgess, Shmyr, Devine, Lacroix, Dol bek).

Quebec 8, Calgary 0 (S. Bernier 3, P. Bordeleau 2, Cloutier, C. Bordeleau, Dube).

26. Get a clue from the sound of his voice.

(An international call means business.)

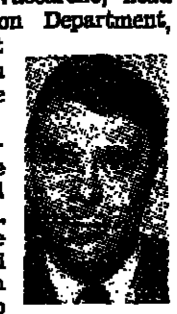
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Observer

Them's Fighting Words

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—New York's garbage men are called sanitation workers. This is why so many New Yorkers were saddened and angered the other day when Anthony Vaccarello, head of the Sanitation Department, said 90 per cent of the people in New York were "slobs."


Baker

"An unspeakable thing for the man to say," said Mrs. Nimroyd, who lives up the block. She had come down from her apartment to deposit her garbage on the sidewalk instead of throwing it out the window as she occasionally does when her legs ache.

"What's the city coming to, Mrs. Nimroyd?"

"It's a terrible precedent," she said. "There's no telling what it could lead to. The head of the Sanitation Department calls us all 'slobs,' and the next thing you know we'll all be calling him 'the garbage boss' unless cool heads step in."

Mrs. Nimroyd noticed my embarrassment. "I know, I know," she said, "it's a terrible thing for a woman to be in such anger that she has to use words like 'garbage,' but a person's standards are pulled down by this sort of thing. You'll forgive an old lady, I trust."

* * *

My own standards had not been so lowered by Mr. Vaccarello's affront that I was ready to resort to English, and I would have tastefully changed the subject had not Hercules, the handbill distributor for the local massage parlor, not walked around the corner at that very moment.

"Seven lovely girls . . . 10 bucks . . . check 'em out, check 'em out," Hercules was saying as he scattered handbills to the winds.

"Hercules, my lad," said Mrs. Nimroyd, "don't you realize you're making a terrible mess for our poor sanitation workers to clean up?"

"You mean garbage men," asked Hercules.

"That's a terrible thing to say, Hercules," said Mrs. Nimroyd.

"If the big garbage man is going to start calling a slob a slob, then this is one slob that is going to start calling the garbage man a garbage man," said Hercules.

"That's the way civilization starts to break down, Hercules," *I cautioned.* In reply he gave me a handbill. It pictured a nude female of surpassing loveliness and was obviously cribbed from a 1935 photography annual. *"Check 'em out . . . 10 bucks,"* said Hercules. I threw the handbill into the street just as Eustace, the six-foot mastiff who belongs to Henry Arksimmons in the next *block* galloped up to evacuate on the sidewalk.

Eustace was followed by Henry who was lost in contemplation. "Seven lovely girls . . . check 'em out," *Hercules said,* handing Henry a 1935 nude, which Henry tossed on the sidewalk.

"Why so pensive, Henry?" asked Mrs. Nimroyd.

"It's this dangerous outburst of English," said Henry.

"You mean the sanitation workers calling us slobs?"

"I never thought it would come to this," said Henry.

"If we're slobs," said Hercules, "then they're nothing but garbage men."

"Do you think," Mrs. Nimroyd asked Henry, "that peace is possible before we revert to all-out English?"

Henry said it was up to the Sanitation Department. "You see," he explained, "they are garbage men and they know they are garbage men. We are slobs, and we know we are slobs. Each of us—garbage men and slobs—is content with our lot so long as nobody mentions it."

"Then," said Mrs. Nimroyd, "us slobs need a nice, elegant new name for ourselves that will help us to go through life in dignity."

"Exactly," said Henry, "I am trying to think of the perfect word."

"Pigs," said Hercules.

"Too Anglo-Saxon, Hercules," said Henry. "We need something with several syllables, preferably of Latin on Greek extraction. For dignity, you can't beat Latin and Greek."

"What about 'squalor implementation elements?'" I proposed.

"A bit too long to make good headlines," said Henry.

"I've got it," said Mrs. Nimroyd. "We'll call ourselves 'sanitophobes.' Then the sanitation workers can say 90 per cent of us are sanitophobes and we can stand proud."

"I like it," said Henry.

"Check 'em out," said Hercules.

Eustace tore open Mrs. Nimroyd's freshly bagged sanitation-service material and left used grapefruit all over the sidewalk.

Creative Writing Behind Bars

By Joel Kotkin

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (WP).—For most of his 44 years Edward Bunker has lived on the hard side of society. A ward of the state at 4, he became a thief around Los Angeles's tough east-side barrio at 7 and was hooked on heroin by his 15th birthday. Two years later Bunker began his long experience with what is euphemistically known as the correctional system until his parole in December.

Today, Bunker, leaning on his new orange Italian sportscar along the palm-shaded beaches of Santa Monica, is suddenly one of the nation's rising literary successes. His first novel, "No Beast So Fierce," about prison life, has been sold for paperback publication and will soon appear as a full-length movie starring Dustin Hoffman. Two other major works, already being bid on by studios, are on the way.

"In prison everybody's writing," Bunker says as he lights up a cigarette. "It's conconducive to it. You're locked up in a cell at 3:30 in the afternoon until 8 in the morning. There's no neon lights or long-legged fillies to distract you. And there's the state financing you to be a patron of the arts."

20 Gather

At Terminal Island here, the 1,000-inmate, coed, medium-security federal prison where Bunker spent his last term, 20 convicts gather each Thursday in a classroom, hoping to develop, like Bunker, their hidden talents.

The class is taught by former convict Robert Dellinger, who says he made $100,000 last year selling scripts to such TV shows as "Switch," "Serpico," "The Streets of San Francisco and "The Blue Knight."

Among the inmates at the class is Sara Jane Moore, the California housewife who, in 1974, tried to assassinate President Gerald Ford.

Even though her life sentence here would preclude any literary career on the outside in this century, Mrs. Moore, like the other students, comes to Dellinger's class out of a need to express the frustrations of prison life. "Any time I'm locked up, I write," Mrs. Moore, 47, explains. "When I first got here the cons said come to this class. At least here you can steal two hours from the bastards."

White-Collar Convict

Dellinger, 47, is a graying former white-collar convict from Beverly Hills. A one-time Indiana University track star and successful advertising executive, Dellinger says he turned to crime in the desperation of a middle-age crisis. Perhaps it was losing his job or the breakup of his marriage, even Dellinger isn't sure, but something snapped his entrenched middle-class morality.

"Everything sort of went to hell in a handbasket," Dellinger recalls. A former account executive for Lockheed Aircraft, he tried to extort $800,000 from four airlines, was caught by the FBI and escaped twice only to be captured finally by the California Highway Patrol.

For this college graduate, prison proved to be a revelation. "It knocked all the bull out of me," he explains. "In prison you have to clean up your act and that's what I did."

After three months at the Los Angeles County jail—known to its inhabitants as "the dungeon"—Dellinger was transferred to Terminal Island, off San Pedro Harbor. In late 1972, he started a class in creative writing, the first ever taught by a convict at the prison. He continued the class after his release in September, 1973. More than 300 convicts—including Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy and the talented Ed Bunker—have crammed into the stuffy, barren classroom to try their luck.

"There's a lot of guys in prison who've a lot of interesting things to say," Dellinger says between puffs on his pipe. "Their problem is they don't know how to say it." Prison, Dellinger believes, is the ideal place to become a writer.

"The realities of prison life and street life strip away the crap. When kids fight rats and cockroaches for their food for supper, it's different than for kids who've had nannies. You can't write till you live life."

The regimen of prison life gave Dellinger a way to overcome the stigma later of being an ex-con. After being turned down for more than 100 jobs because of his record, Dellinger in desperation turned to his friend, author and former Los Angeles City Police Sgt. Joseph Wambaugh, who helped him break into the script-writing business.

Enjoying his newfound success, Dellinger now lives in a $345,000 apartment building he bought recently in Los Angeles. Yet he still holds onto his prison roots and has two ex-convict buddies, Bunker and John Carlen, living in his building. "We ex-cons got to stay together," Dellinger says in jest.

But more than camaraderie holds the former inmates together; Dellinger believes all prisoners share something they can give to society—a sense of existential survival unknown to people on the outside.

"Robert is an ex-ad man who knows what he's doing," says Carlen, 31, now a successful screenwriter. "He knows how to get to people. He tells us what to do. He's like a den mother. He watches over us."

Carlen, in conjunction with Dellinger, has already sold his first screenplay in which he draws on his own experiences in prostitution.

But the success of Terminal Island's writing class cannot be measured simply in terms of stories told or dollars made. For the people inside the thick concrete walls, the class provides a release from the tedium and brutality of prison. On Thursday nights they pack the class, men and women alike, to read what their long, lonely hours behind bars have given them time to write.

"It's hard to be creative, but this is a good place to try," explains Bill Cuddy, a 48-year-old businessman jailed for stock fraud. "At least the joint gives you a little time to kick back and plenty of time to get your act together. If you've got it, this is the place to do it."

Associated Press.
Sara Jane Moore
A need to express herself.

Experiences

Most of the stories read by the inmates center on the criminals' personal experiences. There are tales of black youths robbing cash registers to feed their young families, of marijuana dealers dreaming of the ultimate score and reminiscences of what it was like to be in love.

Yet even though they mostly tell of lost riches and aspirations, the prison writers retain an ability to laugh and even feel good about things that have happened to them. One of them, 43-year-old Ernie Simpson, a burly, tatooed southern Californian, even tells jokes in his stories about prison.

When he started in the class two months ago, Simpson said he could hardly write a grammatical sentence. But now he is bringing smiles to his fellow inmates with terse, well-written comedy. While Simpson is still not sure exactly where he is going, he has a firm goal in mind. "I'm going to be a writer when I get out of here," he insisted. "And nothing, and no one, is going to stop me now."

PEOPLE: *Judge Doubts 'Poverty' Of Alan Jay Lerner*

Playwright and lyricist Alan *Jay Lerner is claiming* poverty to avoid paying alimony and child support, according to a New York State judge. "Mr. Lerner's claimed condition of poverty could well be *the envy of 99 per cent of our* entire population," Justice Beatrice Shainswit observed in State Supreme Court in Manhattan Friday. Lerner's former wife, Micheline, sued *for more* than $12,000 in arrears covering a three-month period from last December through February. The money was due under a 1965 Nevada divorce decree. The judge said Lerner had not documented his alleged poverty, "except for his concurrent confession that his income for 1976 has dwindled to a mere *$350,000* and that he still has an *estate* in Oyster Bay, N.Y., which is on the market for sale."

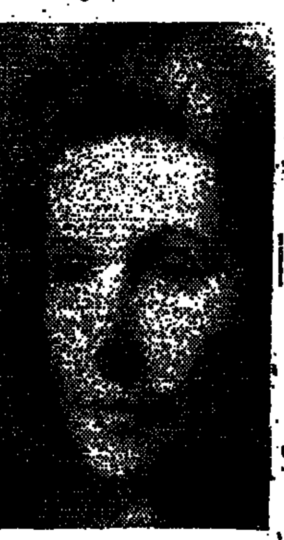
The judge ordered a special referee to determine Lerner's *"true assets and true income* and true financial condition." Lerner, who wrote the lyrics for such Broadway hits as "My Fair Lady" and "Camelot," had also been delinquent for the prior three months, but he paid after a judgment was ordered by another justice.

* * *

In the same court, Princess Yasmin Ali Khan filed a $1.1-million damage suit Friday against Bloomingdale's department store over distribution of a shopping bag bearing the picture of a semi-nude young woman. The princess, daughter of actress Rita Hayworth, claimed that the store had planned to associate her name with *the picture on the* bags as a "publicity gimmick to increase attendance at the opening of Bloomingdale's in Washington." The store was opened March 6. The suit named the Equitable Bag Co. and Federated Department Stores, Inc., which operates Bloomingdale's.

* * *

Back home in Armstrong, Texas, Anne Armstrong has been telling friends some of her experiences in the year she served as ambassador to Britain. Being a Texan had its advantages, she said, and "actually it was a big asset because to the British Texas is the very essence of America." On one occasion, she said, she and her husband, Tobin, a rancher, were guests of honor at a party sponsored by the Anglo-Texan Society in London. "I was wearing a very formal evening dress," she said, "but halfway through the evening I lifted the dress to reveal the pair of cowboy boots I was wearing. The British guests couldn't have been more [illegible] or excited."


Anne Cox Chamb[illegible]
. . . ambassador to Be[illegible]

* * *

And speaking of amba[illegible] the Atlanta Constitution [illegible] ported that Anne Cox Ch[illegible] chairman of Atlanta New[illegible] (including the Constitutio[illegible] be named U.S. ambass[illegible] Belgium by President Ca[illegible]

* * *

Robert Blake, the a[illegible] plays the detective "Bar[illegible] television, admits he once[illegible] serious drug habit, and [illegible] from personal experience[illegible] appealed to a congression[illegible] mittee not to open the [illegible] "decriminalization" of ma[illegible] possession. In a telegr[illegible] into the record at a hea[illegible] Washington, Blake said: "concerned about America[illegible] agers as well as children [illegible] too many of whom are addicted to marijuana." [illegible] year-old actor said that [illegible] session of the substance [illegible] ing the way to another [illegible] the various acts of selling [illegible]

* * *

British actor Peter Sell[illegible] given "emergency treatme[illegible] day at London's Heathr[illegible] port and rushed to a [illegible] after becoming ill on a [illegible] from Nice, France, airpo[illegible] cials said. The nature of [illegible] ness was not disclosed [illegible] employee of Air France s[illegible] 51-year-old actor was take[illegible] the Boeing 727 jet in wh[illegible] peared to be a portable [illegible] tent. His wife later said [illegible] was "fine."

—SAMUEL JUS[illegible]

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